

Congressional Record.

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS THIRD SESSION.

SENATE.

MONDAY, December 2, 1918.

The first Monday of December being the day prescribed by the Constitution of the United States for the annual meeting of Congress, the third session of the Sixty-fifth Congress commenced this day.

The Senate assembled in its Chamber at the Capitol.
The VICE PRESIDENT (THOMAS R. MARSHALL, of Indiana) called the Senate to order at 12 o'clock noon.

PRAYER.

The Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, we have come to Thee at the opening of this session of the Senate amid the joy of a great Nation, with the acclaim of victory ringing through the hearts and over all the land. Thy mighty power has gotten us the victory. Thou hast led us into a large place. Thou hast brought us out into a vital relation with questions and issues of the world's life. Thou art using us as an evangel of peace and good will among all men. We pray Thy guidance that we may so discharge the duties of the office that has come to us in Thy providence as that the security and peace of the Nation may be perpetuated and the honor and glory of Thy name held above all other questions. Guide us in the discharge of these great duties this day and always. For Christ's sake. Amen.

SENATORS PRESENT.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Senators, the day designated by the Constitution of the United States and the hour fixed by custom for the convening of the Congress of the United States in annual session has now arrived. The Secretary will call the roll of Senators to ascertain if there be a quorum present.

The Secretary called the roll and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ashurst	Hale	Moses	Smith, Ariz.
Baird	Harding	Myers	Smith, Ga.
Bankhead	Henderson	Nelson	Smith, Md.
Beckham	Hitchcock	New	Smith, Mich.
Benet	Johnson, Cal.	Norris	Smith, S. C.
Borah	Jones, N. Mex.	Nugent	Smoot
Brandeggee	Jones, Wash.	Overman	Spencer
Calder	Kellogg	Owen	Sterling
Chamberlain	Kendrick	Page	Sutherland
Colt	Kenyon	Penrose	Swanson
Culberson	King	Phelan	Thomas
Cummins	Kirby	Pittman	Thompson
Curtis	Knox	Poin Dexter	Townsend
Dillingham	La Follette	Pomerene	Trammell
Fernald	Lewis	Ransdell	Underwood
Fletcher	Lodge	Reed	Vardaman
France	McCumber	Saulsbury	Walsh
Frelinghuysen	McKellar	Shafroth	Warren
Gerry	McLean	Sheppard	Watson
Gore	Martin, Ky.	Sherman	Weeks
Gronna	Martin, Va.	Simmons	Wolcott

Mr. McKELLAR. The senior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. SHIELDS] is absent at his home on account of illness. I should like to have this announcement stand for the day.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. My colleague, the senior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. Goff] is absent on account of illness.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty-four Senators have answered to the roll call. There is a quorum present.

SENATORS FROM NEW JERSEY, SOUTH CAROLINA, AND LOUISIANA.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. President, I send to the desk the credentials of Senator elect BAIRD, of New Jersey, and ask that they may be read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The credentials will be read and placed on file.

The Secretary read the credentials, as follows:

A statement of the determination of the board of State canvassers relative to an election held in the State of New Jersey on the 5th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1918, for the election of a Senator to represent the State of New Jersey in the Senate of the United States.

The said board do determine that at the said election DAVID BAIRD was duly elected a Member of the Senate of the United States to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William Hughes.

I do certify that the foregoing is a true, full, and correct statement of the determination of the board of State canvassers therein mentioned.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 26th day of November, 1918.

THOMAS F. MCCRAN,
Chairman of the Board of State Canvassers.

THOMAS F. MARTIN, Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

I, Thomas F. Martin, secretary of state of the State of New Jersey, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a statement of the determination of the board of State canvassers, as taken from and compared with the original filed in my office on the 26th day of November, A. D. 1918, and now remaining on file therein.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal at Trenton, this 26th day of November, A. D. 1918.

THOS. F. MARTIN,
Secretary of State.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Senator elect BAIRD is present in the Chamber, and I ask that the oath be administered to him.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair understands there are other credentials to be presented. They will be presented, and the Senators elect will be sworn in at one time, if there be no objection.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Very well.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. I present the credentials of Mr. POLLOCK, Senator elect from the State of South Carolina, and ask that they may be read.

The credentials were read and ordered to be placed on file, as follows:

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Columbia, November 27, 1918.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 5th day of November, 1918, the Hon. WILLIAM PEGUES POLLOCK was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of South Carolina a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the unexpired term of the late Benjamin Ryan Tillman, ending the 3d day of March, 1919.

Witness: His excellency our governor, Richard I. Manning and our seal hereto affixed at Columbia, S. C., this 27th day of November in the year of our Lord 1918.

RICHARD I. MANNING,
Governor.

By the governor:
[SEAL.]

W. BANKS DOVE,
Secretary of State.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. In accordance with the statement of the Chair, I will announce that Mr. POLLOCK is present and ready to be sworn with the other Senators elect.

Mr. RANSDELL. Mr. President, I present the credentials of EDWARD JAMES GAY, Senator elect from the State of Louisiana, and ask that they may be read.

The credentials were read and ordered to be placed on file, as follows:

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 5th day of November, 1918, EDWARD JAMES GAY was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Louisiana a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the unexpired term of the late Robert F. Broussard, ending on the 3d day of March, 1921.

Witness: His excellency our governor, Ruffin G. Pleasant, and our seal herein affixed, at Baton Rouge, this 26th day of November, A. D. 1918.

RUFFIN G. PLEASANT,
Governor.

By the governor:
[SEAL.]

JAMES J. BAILEY,
Secretary of State.

Mr. RANSDELL. Senator elect GAY is in the Chamber and ready to be sworn in.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senators elect will present themselves at the desk, and the oath of office will be administered to them.

Mr. BAIRD, Mr. POLLOCK, and Mr. GAY were escorted to the Vice President's desk by Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mr. SMITH of South Carolina, and Mr. RANSDELL, respectively, and the oath prescribed by law having been administered to them they took their seats in the Senate.

LIST OF SENATORS.

The list of Senators by States is as follows:

Alabama—John H. Bankhead and Oscar W. Underwood.
Arizona—Henry F. Ashurst and Marcus A. Smith.
Arkansas—Joseph T. Robinson and William F. Kirby.
California—James D. Phelan and Hiram W. Johnson.
Colorado—Charles S. Thomas and John F. Shafroth.
Connecticut—Frank B. Brandegee and George P. McLean.
Delaware—Willard Saulsbury and Josiah O. Wolcott.
Florida—Duncan U. Fletcher and Park Trammell.
Georgia—Hoke Smith and Thomas W. Hardwick.
Idaho—William E. Borah and John F. Nugent.
Illinois—Jas. Hamilton Lewis and Lawrence Y. Sherman.
Indiana—James E. Watson and Harry S. New.
Iowa—Albert B. Cummins and William S. Kenyon.
Kansas—William H. Thompson and Charles Curtis.
Kentucky—J. C. W. Beckham and George B. Martin.
Louisiana—Joseph E. Ransdell and Edward James Gay.
Maine—Bert M. Fernald and Frederick Haic.
Maryland—John Walter Smith and Joseph I. France.
Massachusetts—Henry Cabot Lodge and John W. Weeks.
Michigan—William Alden Smith and Charles E. Townsend.
Minnesota—Knut Nelson and Frank B. Kellogg.
Mississippi—John Sharp Williams and James K. Vardaman.
Missouri—James A. Reed and Selden P. Spencer.
Montana—Henry L. Myers and Thomas J. Walsh.
Nebraska—Gilbert M. Hitchcock and George W. Norris.
Nevada—Key Pittman and Charles B. Henderson.
New Hampshire—Henry F. Hollis and George H. Moses.
New Jersey—Joseph S. Frelinghuysen and David Baird.
New Mexico—Albert B. Fall and Andrieus A. Jones.
New York—James W. Wadsworth, jr., and William M. Calder.
North Carolina—F. M. Simmons and Lee S. Overman.
North Dakota—Porter J. McCumber and Asle J. Gronna.
Ohio—Atlee Pomerene and Warren G. Harding.
Oklahoma—Thomas P. Gore and Robert L. Owen.
Oregon—George E. Chamberlain and Charles L. McNary.
Pennsylvania—Boies Penrose and Philander C. Knox.
Rhode Island—LeBaron B. Colt and Peter G. Gerry.
South Carolina—Ellison D. Smith and William P. Pollock.
South Dakota—Thomas Sterling and Edwin S. Johnson.
Tennessee—John K. Shields and Kenneth D. McKellar.
Texas—Charles A. Culberson and Morris Sheppard.
Utah—Reed Smoot and William H. King.
Vermont—William P. Dillingham and Carroll S. Page.
Virginia—Thomas S. Martin and Claude A. Swanson.
Washington—Wesley L. Jones and Miles Poindexter.
West Virginia—Nathan Goff and Howard Sutherland.
Wisconsin—Robert M. La Follette and Irvine L. Lenroot.
Wyoming—Francis E. Warren and John B. Kendrick.

SENATOR FROM DELAWARE.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the certificate of the governor of Delaware certifying to the election of LEWIS HEISLER BALL for the term beginning March 4 next. The credentials will be inserted in the Record and placed on file.

The credentials are as follows:

By authority of the State of Delaware.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

Be it known an election was held in the State of Delaware on Tuesday, the 5th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1918, that being the Tuesday next after the first Monday in said month, in pursuance of the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the State of Delaware, in that behalf, for the election of a Senator for the people of the said State in the Senate of the United States.

Whereas the official certificates of returns of the said election held in the several counties of the said State, in due manner made out, signed, and executed, have been delivered to me according to the laws of the said State by the superior court of the said counties, and having examined said returns and enumerated and ascertained the number of votes for each and every candidate or person voted for for such Senator I have found LEWIS HEISLER BALL to be the person highest in vote, and therefore duly elected Senator of and for the said State in the Senate of the United States for the constitutional term to commence on the 4th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1919.

I, John G. Townsend, jr., governor, do, therefore, according to the form of the act of the General Assembly of the said State and of the act of Congress of the United States in such case made and provided, declare the said LEWIS HEISLER BALL the person highest in vote at the election aforesaid and therefore duly and legally elected Senator of and for the said State of Delaware in the Senate of the United States for the constitutional term to commence on the 4th day of March in the year of our Lord 1919.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the said State in obedience to the said act of the general assembly and of the said act of Congress at Dover, the 18th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1918 and in the year of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-third.

By the governor:
[SEAL.]

JOHN G. TOWNSEND, Jr.
EVERETT C. JOHNSON,
Secretary of State.

SENATOR FROM MINNESOTA.

Mr. KELLOGG. Mr. President, I present the credentials of Senator KNUTE NELSON and ask that they be read.

The credentials were read and ordered to be placed on file, as follows:

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 5th day of November, 1918, KNUTE NELSON was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Minnesota a Senator from the said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years beginning on the 4th day of March, 1919.

Witness: His excellency our governor, J. A. A. Burnquist, and our seal hereto affixed at St. Paul, this 26th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1918.

J. A. A. BURNQUIST,
Governor.

By the governor:
[SEAL.]

JULIUS A. SCHMAHL,
Secretary of State.

NOTIFICATION TO THE HOUSE.

Mr. MARTIN of Virginia submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 355), which was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary inform the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate is assembled and that the Senate is ready to proceed to business.

NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. MARTIN of Virginia submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 356), which was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That a committee consisting of two Senators be appointed to join such a committee as may be appointed by the House of Representatives to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of each House is assembled and that Congress is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

The VICE PRESIDENT appointed Mr. MARTIN of Virginia and Mr. LODGE as the committee under the resolution.

HOUR OF DAILY MEETING.

Mr. MARTIN of Virginia submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 357), which was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the hour of daily meeting of the Senate be 12 o'clock meridian until otherwise ordered.

COMMITTEE SERVICE.

On motion of Mr. MARTIN of Virginia, it was

Ordered, That the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. POLLOCK] be assigned to the chairmanship of the Committee on National Banks, and that the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. GAY] be assigned to the chairmanship of the Committee on Coast and Insular Survey.

On motion of Mr. WARREN, it was

Ordered, That the Senator from Missouri [Mr. SPENCER] be assigned to membership on the Committee on Canadian Relations, the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, and the Committee on Indian Affairs.

STATUE OF FREEDOM.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Senators, my attention has been called to an historic event occurring 55 years ago at 12 o'clock meridian of December 2, which I deem of sufficient moment to recall to your memory.

At that hour the bronze Statue of Freedom which surmounts the Dome of the Capitol was raised to its present position. It was the work of and cast at the foundry of Clark Mills on the Bladensburg Road, about 3 miles from the Capitol. The plaster model was by Thomas Crawford and is now in the National Museum.

This statue was erected in the midst of a Civil War, in moments of doubt and uncertainty. Calm and implacable it looked out over the Capital City and over the war-ravished fields of the adjacent territory. It seemed to be a promise that out of the awful tumult should come the eternal calm of freedom to the Republic. It stood with equal fortitude and confidence when the Republic took arms in the defense of stricken Cuba. To-day, when all of us are wondering what is to come as the aftermath of the world's war to the freedom of America and the freedom of the world, let us be reassured that while this statue stands freedom for us will be safe though all the tempests of evil and unlawful purposes may beat with fury round its base.

UPBUILDING OF MERCHANT MARINE.

Mr. PENROSE. Mr. President, is morning business in order?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair has always felt that, except as to such business as is exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Senate, no business is in order until the Congress of the United States is regularly in session.

Mr. PENROSE. Would it be in order to present a resolution? It does not matter if it is not in order at this time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair does not know whether the resolution would be in order or not. What is its purport?

Mr. PENROSE. What is in order now?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Everything that has to do with the Senate of the United States and not with the Congress of the United States.

Mr. PENROSE. This is a resolution for the Senate. If there is no objection, I will present a resolution adopted by the Philadelphia Bourse favoring the upbuilding of the United States merchant marine. I ask that it be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It will be so referred.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO EUROPE.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. President, I wish to present from the New York Times of December 2, 1918, and to have read from the desk by the Secretary the part I have marked. It shows the preparations for the trip abroad of the President, the employment of 50 cooks and confectioners, a chef from the Biltmore Hotel, and an orchestra of many pieces, consisting of both wind and string instruments. Proper eclat will be provided, according to this news report, to impress the crowned heads abroad. I should like to ask, Mr. President, that the article be read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. PHELAN. I object, Mr. President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is, Shall the article be read?

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. I raise a question of order. The Chair, in my judgment, after giving some consideration to the question, has no right to put the motion as to whether or not anything shall be printed after objection has been made or a request has been made for unanimous consent. The motion should come from the floor of the Senate, in my judgment. That objection met me in my effort to protect the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD from statements which I thought were unnecessary.

Mr. GRONNA. Mr. President, may I call the Senator's attention—

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. I raise the point of order that such a motion must come from the proponent of the request or from some other Senator and not be put by the Chair.

Mr. GRONNA. May I correct the Senator? The question is not whether the article shall be printed. The question is, Shall this article which has been sent to the desk by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. SHERMAN] be read?

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. It is just the same thing. If it is read, it will be printed in the RECORD.

Mr. GRONNA. It is not the same thing.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. It is exactly the same thing.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. President, I will make the motion for the reading of the article, if there is any question about the parliamentary situation.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is the rule that when the reading of any paper is called for and objected to the question shall be determined by a vote of the Senate without debate. The rule is perfectly plain.

Mr. GRONNA. Regular order, Mr. President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. All in favor of the request of the Senator from Illinois will say "aye." [A pause.] Those opposed "no." [A pause.] The "ayes" seem to have it. The "ayes" have it, and the Secretary will read as requested.

Mr. PHELAN. I ask for a division, Mr. President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. All in favor of the reading of the article will rise. [A pause.] Those opposed will rise.

Mr. PENROSE. The motion was declared carried.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Well, it is carried again. The Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read the article, as follows:

TRANSPORT READY FOR THE PRESIDENT—SPECIAL CHEF AND STAFF OF WAITERS AND KITCHEN HELPERS DRAFTED FROM BILTMORE—EVERY COMFORT PROVIDED—ORCHESTRA TO PLAY DURING MEALS AND NAVY YARD BAND FOR DECK MUSIC TO MAKE THE TRIP TO BREST.

Through arrangements that are being made by naval officers, under orders of Admiral Gleaves, President Wilson and his guests, including M. Jusserand, the French ambassador, will have every comfort possible on the trip of the transport *George Washington* to Brest, which will begin late to-morrow or early Wednesday.

The naval cooks, who provide for the wardroom of the officers as well as the crew, will not be required to cater to the presidential party, quartered on the promenade decks. Louis Ceres, the chef at the Hotel Biltmore, with his staff and a crew of waiters, will board the *George Washington* to-day at Hoboken and make the kitchen, pantry, and dining rooms ready for the guests when they go on board to-morrow. The catering will be under the direction of J. J. Menotti, a restaurant manager at the Biltmore. He will have 50 cooks, confectioners, bakers, waiters, and so on with him.

It is expected that the peace delegates and the other guests will board the *George Washington* at Pier 4, Hoboken, on Tuesday before 3 o'clock, at which hour she will steam out to Gravesend Bay and anchor to await the arrival of President Wilson. The battleship *Pennsylvania*, flying the flag of Admiral Henry T. Mayo, commander of the American fleet, will steam from the Brooklyn Navy Yard to meet the *George Washington*, with an escort of five of the latest and fastest destroyers, which are said to be capable of steaming 40 knots.

During the afternoon yesterday several officers belonging to the Army and Navy, with their friends, who had obtained special passes from the Navy Department, visited the transport and inspected the suites and cabins on C deck, which are to be occupied by the President and Mrs. Wilson and the guests. An orchestra will go along to play during luncheon and dinner, and the brass band from the navy yard will play on deck and when the *George Washington* enters the harbor of Brest, which is expected to be on December 11 or 12, depending upon the time she leaves New York.

NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. MARTIN of Virginia and Mr. LODGE, the committee on the part of the Senate appointed to wait on the President of the United States, appeared, and

Mr. MARTIN of Virginia said: Mr. President, the committee appointed to act with a like committee on the part of the House of Representatives to wait upon the President of the United States, to inform him of the organization of the two Houses of Congress and to receive information from him as to any communication he may desire to make, have performed that duty, and beg leave to report that the President has expressed his purpose, by the consent of both Houses, to communicate to them in joint session in the Hall of the House of Representatives on to-day, at 1 o'clock p. m.

COMMITTEE TO ATTEND PEACE CONFERENCE.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President, I submit a resolution, which I ask to have read and then referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the resolution.

The resolution (S. Res. 358) was read, as follows:

Whereas the peace conference about to assemble in Paris will involve not only a settlement of the issues between the United States and her enemies in the existing war, but will include in its consideration proposed treaties with practically all the civilized nations of the earth; and

Whereas the subjects for disposition are the most comprehensive, far-reaching, and vital ever submitted to the treaty-making powers of the world; and

Whereas no treaty can be entered into by the United States without the consent of the Senate; and

Whereas the President is to conduct the negotiations at Paris in person; and

Whereas it is supremely important that the Senate be promptly, fully, and accurately informed of all the facts which may be pertinent to the proposed readjustment in the affairs of the various powers concerned in these treaties and of all the reasons which may be urged for and against the proposed compacts while the negotiations therefor are in progress. It is therefore

Resolved by the Senate of the United States, That there be created a committee, to be composed of eight Senators, one-half from the majority and one-half from the minority, which shall be charged with the duty of proceeding to Paris at the proper time, in order to be there present during the said peace conference.

The committee shall diligently inquire with respect to all the facts pertaining to or material for the future consideration of the proposed treaties by the Senate, and make itself familiar with all the conditions and circumstances surrounding the subject and all the reasons which may exist for and against the action to be taken. It shall report to the Senate upon all such matters as often as it may deem it advisable to do so, and it shall make a final report at or before the time that the treaties growing out of the conference are laid before the Senate for approval, rejection, or modification.

The committee shall be chosen in the manner provided in the rules of the Senate for the selection of its standing committees.

It is authorized to employ such secretaries, clerks, stenographers, and messengers as it may deem necessary for the discharge of the duties herein imposed upon it.

All the expenses incident to its work in the United States and Europe shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon the certificate of the Senator who shall be chosen chairman of the committee.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, I wish to suggest to the proposer of this resolution that it is customary to send such resolutions first to a committee to consider the resolution upon its merits, and after that to have it referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate. I think that if the Senator would request that the resolution first go to the Committee on Foreign Relations it would be more in accordance with the usual practice.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President, I do not so understand the practice of the Senate. The law imperatively requires the reference of a resolution of this character to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate. It can not even be considered by the Senate until a report from that committee is had. I have no objection whatever to a reference at the proper time to the Committee on Foreign Relations; indeed, I expect that it will be referred to that committee for consideration; and I submit to the Chair, and will be entirely satisfied with whatever ruling the Chair may make, the question as to which committee should first consider the resolution. I may remark that I intend to press it with all the energy I have and at every convenient opportunity, and all I ask from either committee is prompt consideration and report.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I make the suggestion, Mr. President, from my memory of the practice of the Senate. It seems much

more reasonable to me that the committee that passes upon the merits of the question should first consider the resolution, and then, after that committee has affirmatively passed upon the resolution, that it should go to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, which will merely consider the question of expense.

Mr. CUMMINS. I have never, Mr. President, been quite sure with regard to the scope of the jurisdiction of the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate. I assume that it may pass upon the merits of a resolution; I know nothing of a rule to the contrary; but whatever the Chair may rule upon the subject, with that I will be content, because I have no disposition to exclude either the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate or the Committee on Foreign Relations. I want the judgment of both.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. President, I was a member of the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate for a number of years, and the rule which we followed at that time was always to treat a resolution not upon its merits, but as a matter that should be passed upon after the merits had been determined by the proper committee. It can readily be seen that that is quite natural, because expenditures ought not to be authorized until it is determined that they are necessary. It seems to me, therefore, that the resolution should be referred first to the Committee on Foreign Relations before the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate is asked to pass upon it.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President, I may answer that by saying that, if the Committee on Foreign Relations shall vote that this inquiry is necessary, it would seem to me that the action of the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate would be merely perfunctory, because I assume that it would be quite willing to do whatever is necessary to be done.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, the law specifically says that whenever a resolution is offered in the Senate incurring expenses to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate, it must be referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate. It is mandatory; it is not a rule of the body; it is the law; and it has been the practice of the Senate to do so. After that committee decides as to whether the amount of money that will be required to make the investigation, if it is an investigation that is proposed, can be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate, then the Senate can decide as to whether they want to proceed with it on the report of the committee or send it to another committee, and in this case it would be to the Committee on Foreign Relations—not necessarily, of course, but that, in all probability, is the committee to which it would be sent. What the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate decide is whether the expenditures involved shall be or can be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate. In my opinion, that is the committee to which the resolution should first be referred.

The VICE PRESIDENT. This is the law:

Hereafter no payment shall be made from the contingent fund of the Senate unless sanctioned by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, or from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives unless sanctioned by the Committee on Accounts of the House of Representatives.

It is not that a resolution shall first be referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, but that no payment shall be made until it has been sanctioned by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

The Chair has uniformly adopted the rule of referring resolutions which call for the expenditure of money to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate; but the Chair does not believe that that prevents a motion being made from the floor to refer a resolution first to another committee. Unless the motion be made from the floor to refer the resolution to the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Chair refers it to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I think the practice of the Senate has, as a rule, been that described by the Chair, as to the soundness of whose ruling I have no question. The Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate is to determine the question of the expenditure of the money when the Senate reaches the point of asking for the money for a given purpose; but that may come at any time. I have always felt that where the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate undertook to go into the merits of a case, as they have done in more than one instance, it was a usurpation; that their sole duty is to say

whether the money is in the contingent fund and whether, in their judgment, the fund will permit its expenditure. The merits belong to the committee having charge of the subject and to the Senate itself.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Mr. President, will the Senator permit an interruption at that point?

Mr. LODGE. Certainly.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. I suggest to the Senator from Massachusetts that that is the logic of the situation, because if the Committee on Foreign Relations should disapprove the resolution there would be no reason for sending it to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

Mr. LODGE. Exactly.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Then I move that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. JONES of New Mexico. Mr. President, I trust that the Senate will not pass upon this motion in a perfunctory manner. Heretofore I have called to the attention of the Senate this question of procedure. As a member of the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, in the summer of last year I called the attention of the Senate to a resolution which was then introduced directing an investigation of a strike upon the railways of this city. I thought at that time that some committee of this body should consider whether or not the investigation should be made. At that time the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate made a report upon the resolution, recommending that the resolution be referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

The Senate did not act favorably upon that recommendation. The result was that no committee of the Senate considered the propriety or advisability of having the investigation made. From that time down to the present there have been a large number of resolutions directing investigations to be made. They have been referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, and on some occasions I have insisted that that committee, in view of the previous action of the Senate, should consider the question as to whether or not the investigation should be made, but objection has been invariably made by Members of this body. Just a few weeks ago, as the Senate will remember, in connection with a proposed investigation of an explosion in the State of New Jersey, I stated to this body that the Senator who submitted the resolution objected to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate making any examination of the question as to whether or not an investigation should be made. So it has been the practice since I have been in this body that no investigation has been made by any committee of the advisability of the adoption of such resolutions as this.

I believe it must be apparent to all Senators that a resolution of this importance, and, in fact, a resolution authorizing the investigation of any subject, should be passed upon by some committee of this body, so that we may know that there is merit behind the resolution. I do not intend to enter into the question of the merits of this resolution. It may be meritorious. It may be that there is an urgent need for this information to be obtained; but I do want to insist that some committee of this body shall pass upon this question.

Heretofore the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate has not done it. I do not believe that the resolution should be referred to that committee for the purpose of making a merely perfunctory report, a pro forma report. This body has invariably acted upon such reports from that committee without further investigation. It is my judgment that this resolution should go first to the Committee on Foreign Relations; and if that committee, after investigation, believes that the work should be done, then it should be referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to see whether or not the funds at the disposal of the Senate will justify the expense.

I hope that the Senators will consider this matter in a serious way, and at this time adopt a procedure which will be right and will meet the well-considered views of the Senate for the future.

Mr. KELLOGG. Mr. President, before saying a few words as to the committee to which the resolution should be referred, I wish to take the first opportunity to say, as one Republican, that I am not in favor of the resolution and shall oppose it on the merits. It does seem to me, however, that a resolution so vitally affecting our relations with foreign governments should not first be passed upon by a mere auditing committee, but should go to the Committee on Foreign Relations, where I hope it will be killed.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President, I hope that every friend of the resolution, at least, will vote to refer it to the Com-

mittee on Foreign Relations. I would much rather have it considered by that committee in the first instance than by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate. I only suggested the reference to the Committee on Contingent Expenses because I was under the impression, confirmed by the practice that had been pursued, that all such resolutions must be referred in the first instance to that committee.

I therefore make no objection whatever to the motion of the Senator from Nebraska and hope that it may be adopted.

Mr. PITTMAN. Mr. President, without expressing any opinion for or against the resolution introduced by the Senator from Iowa [Mr. CUMMINS], it has occurred to me that no committee so small from this body would have any influence with the Senate if it should be appointed, go to Paris, return, and report. The impressions received by eight Members of this body and the conclusions they might draw from their observations in Paris would hardly satisfy the other Members of the Senate; and the report, while it might give cause for debate, would not, in my opinion, facilitate action on the part of this body.

Therefore, in order that the matter may be considered by whatever committee the resolution is referred to, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Nevada proposes an amendment to the resolution, which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to strike out the word "eight" and insert "ninety-six."

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I wish to read the law to which I referred just a moment ago. As I stated, the practice has been to send all such resolutions to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate. The law reads as follows:

Hereafter no payment shall be made from the contingent fund of the Senate unless sanctioned by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, or from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives unless sanctioned by the Committee on Accounts of the House of Representatives. And hereafter payments made upon vouchers approved by the aforesaid respective committees shall be deemed, held, and taken, and are hereby declared to be conclusive upon all the departments and officers of the Government—

And so forth. Of course, it has been held in the past, and it has been the practice of the Senate, and was thrashed out in this body when the resolution to investigate the street railways of the District of Columbia was under consideration. I made the statement that I did upon the basis of the precedents of the Senate.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, when this subject was comparatively new to the present occupant of the chair, the Chair ruled that the proper practice was to refer the matter first to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, but upon further consideration the Vice President said as follows. I read from volume 2 of the Precedents, page 127:

The VICE PRESIDENT (Mr. MARSHALL). The Chair thinks that the Chair was not properly advised as to the statute of the United States the other day in referring the above-noted resolution to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate. The Chair believes now that the statute simply provides that money shall not be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate until the payment has met with the approval of the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate. So, if any committee proceeds to make expenditures without the consent of that committee it is taking a chance that the money will never be paid.

The Chair is very glad to reverse his ruling and to refer the resolution to the Committee on Education and Labor, with the view that if reported from the Committee on Education and Labor it shall subsequently be referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, in order that there may be no complication with reference thereto.

And then the venerable and lamented late Senator Gallinger, who was perhaps as well advised about the rules of the Senate as any Member thereof, said:

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, on this point I will venture merely to suggest that in the past that procedure has frequently been followed; the resolution has been referred to the committee having control of the subject matter, and subsequently it would necessarily, under the law, be sent to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair was trying to explain the ruling he made the other day under a misapprehension as to the terms of the statute.

I read this in view of the statement, quite positively made, that the uniform practice has been otherwise.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair thinks he has ruled this morning in accordance with the statement read by the Senator from Montana.

Mr. WALSH. Quite so.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK] that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The motion was agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

Mr. South, the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, appeared and delivered the following message:

Mr. President, I am directed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that a quorum of the House of Representatives has appeared, and that the House is ready to proceed to business.

Also, that a committee of three Members were appointed by the Speaker on the part of the House to join the committee on the part of the Senate to wait upon the President and inform him that a quorum of the two Houses has assembled and that Congress is ready to receive any communication he may have to make, and that Mr. KITCHIN, Mr. SHERLEY, and Mr. MANN were appointed as a committee on the part of the House.

Also, that the House had passed a concurrent resolution providing that the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Monday, December 2, 1918, at 1 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of receiving such communications as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make to them, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

JOINT MEETING OF THE TWO HOUSES.

Mr. MARTIN of Virginia. Mr. President, I ask that the concurrent resolution of the House of Representatives providing for a joint session of the two Houses be laid before the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following concurrent resolution of the House of Representatives, which was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Monday, the 2d day of December, 1918, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving such communications as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make to them.

The VICE PRESIDENT (at 12 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m.). The hour having arrived at which, in accordance with the concurrent resolution of the two Houses, the Senate is to proceed to the Hall of the House of Representatives to receive a communication from the President of the United States, the Sergeant at Arms will take charge.

Thereupon the Senate, preceded by its Sergeant at Arms and headed by the Vice President and the Secretary, proceeded to the Hall of the House of Representatives.

ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The address of the President of the United States, this day delivered at a joint meeting of the two Houses of Congress, is as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONGRESS: The year that has elapsed since I last stood before you to fulfil my constitutional duty to give to the Congress from time to time information on the state of the Union has been so crowded with great events, great processes, and great results that I cannot hope to give you an adequate picture of its transactions or of the far-reaching changes which have been wrought in the life of our nation and of the world. You have yourselves witnessed these things, as I have. It is too soon to assess them; and we who stand in the midst of them and are part of them are less qualified than men of another generation will be to say what they mean, or even what they have been. But some great outstanding facts are unmistakable and constitute, in a sense, part of the public business with which it is our duty to deal. To state them is to set the stage for the legislative and executive action which must grow out of them and which we have yet to shape and determine.

A year ago we had sent 145,918 men overseas. Since then we have sent 1,950,513, an average of 162,542 each month, the number in fact rising, in May last to 245,951, in June to 278,769, in July to 307,182, and continuing to reach similar figures in August and September,—in August 289,570 and in September 257,438. No such movement of troops ever took place before, across three thousand miles of sea, followed by adequate equipment and supplies, and carried safely through extraordinary dangers of attack,—dangers which were alike strange and infinitely difficult to guard against. In all this movement only seven hundred and fifty-eight men were lost by enemy attack,—six hundred and thirty of whom were upon a single English transport which was sunk near the Orkney Islands.

I need not tell you what lay back of this great movement of men and material. It is not invidious to say that back of it lay a supporting organization of the industries of the country and of all its productive activities more complete, more thorough in method and effective in result, more spirited and unanimous in purpose and effort than any other great belligerent had been able to effect. We profited greatly by the experience of the nations which had already been engaged for nearly three

years in the exigent and exacting business, their every resource and every executive proficiency taxed to the utmost. We were their pupils. But we learned quickly and acted with a promptness and a readiness of cooperation that justify our great pride that we were able to serve the world with unparalleled energy and quick accomplishment.

But it is not the physical scale and executive efficiency of preparation, supply, equipment and despatch that I would dwell upon, but the mettle and quality of the officers and men we sent over and of the sailors who kept the seas, and the spirit of the nation that stood behind them. No soldiers or sailors ever proved themselves more quickly ready for the test of battle or acquitted themselves with more splendid courage and achievement when put to the test. Those of us who played some part in directing the great processes by which the war was pushed irresistibly forward to the final triumph may now forget all that and delight our thoughts with the story of what our men did. Their officers understood the grim and exacting task they had undertaken and performed it with an audacity, efficiency, and unhesitating courage that touch the story of convoy and battle with imperishable distinction at every turn, whether the enterprise were great or small,—from their great chiefs, Pershing and Sims, down to the youngest lieutenant; and their men were worthy of them,—such men as hardly need to be commanded, and go to their terrible adventure blithely and with the quick intelligence of those who know just what it is they would accomplish. I am proud to be the fellow-countryman of men of such stuff and valour. Those of us who stayed at home did our duty; the war could not have been won or the gallant men who fought it given their opportunity to win it otherwise; but for many a long day we shall think ourselves "accurs'd we were not there, and hold our manhoods cheap while any speaks that fought" with these at St. Mihiel or Thierry. The memory of those days of triumphant battle will go with these fortunate men to their graves; and each will have his favourite memory. "Old men forget; yet all shall be forgot, but he'll remember with advantages what feats he did that day!"

What we all thank God for with deepest gratitude is that our men went in force into the line of battle just at the critical moment when the whole fate of the world seemed to hang in the balance and threw their fresh strength into the ranks of freedom in time to turn the whole tide and sweep of the fateful struggle,—turn it once for all, so that thenceforth it was back, back, back for their enemies, always back, never again forward! After that it was only a scant four months before the commanders of the Central Empires knew themselves beaten; and now their very empires are in liquidation!

And throughout it all how fine the spirit of the nation was: what unity of purpose, what untiring zeal! What elevation of purpose ran through all its splendid display of strength, its untiring accomplishment. I have said that those of us who stayed at home to do the work of organization and supply will always wish that we had been with the men whom we sustained by our labour; but we can never be ashamed. It has been an inspiring thing to be here in the midst of fine men who had turned aside from every private interest of their own and devoted the whole of their trained capacity to the tasks that supplied the sinews of the whole great undertaking! The patriotism, the unselfishness, the thoroughgoing devotion and distinguished capacity that marked their toilsome labours, day after day, month after month, have made them fit mates and comrades of the men in the trenches and on the sea. And not the men here in Washington only. They have but directed the vast achievement. Throughout innumerable factories, upon innumerable farms, in the depths of coal mines and iron mines and copper mines, wherever the stuffs of industry were to be obtained and prepared, in the shipyards, on the railways, at the docks, on the sea, in every labour that was needed to sustain the battle lines, men have vied with each other to do their part and do it well. They can look any man-at-arms in the face, and say, We also strove to win and gave the best that was in us to make our fleets and armies sure of their triumph!

And what shall we say of the women,—of their instant intelligence, quickening every task that they touched; their capacity for organization and cooperation, which gave their action discipline and enhanced the effectiveness of everything they attempted; their aptitude at tasks to which they had never before set their hands; their utter self-sacrifice alike in what they did and in what they gave? Their contribution to the great result is beyond appraisal. They have added a new lustre to the annals of American womanhood.

The least tribute we can pay them is to make them the equals of men in political rights as they have proved themselves their equals in every field of practical work they have entered,

whether for themselves or for their country. These great days of completed achievement would be sadly marred were we to omit that act of justice. Besides the immense practical services they have rendered, the women of the country have been the moving spirits in the systematic economies by which our people have voluntarily assisted to supply the suffering peoples of the world and the armies upon every front with food and everything else that we had that might serve the common cause. The details of such a story can never be fully written, but we carry them at our hearts and thank God that we can say that we are the kinsmen of such.

And now we are sure of the great triumph for which every sacrifice was made. It has come, come in its completeness, and with the pride and inspiration of these days of achievement quick within us we turn to the tasks of peace again,—a peace secure against the violence of irresponsible monarchs and ambitious military coteries and made ready for a new order, for new foundations of justice and fair dealing.

We are about to give order and organization to this peace not only for ourselves but for the other peoples of the world as well, so far as they will suffer us to serve them. It is international justice that we seek, not domestic safety merely. Our thoughts have dwelt of late upon Europe, upon Asia, upon the near and the far East, very little upon the acts of peace and accommodation that wait to be performed at our own doors. While we are adjusting our relations with the rest of the world is it not of capital importance that we should clear away all grounds of misunderstanding with our immediate neighbors and give proof of the friendship we really feel? I hope that the members of the Senate will permit me to speak once more of the unratified treaty of friendship and adjustment with the Republic of Colombia. I very earnestly urge upon them an early and favorable action upon that vital matter. I believe that they will feel, with me, that the stage of affairs is now set for such action as will be not only just but generous and in the spirit of the new age upon which we have so happily entered.

So far as our domestic affairs are concerned the problem of our return to peace is a problem of economic and industrial readjustment. That problem is less serious for us than it may turn out to be for the nations which have suffered the disarrangements and the losses of war longer than we. Our people, moreover, do not wait to be coached and led. They know their own business, are quick and resourceful at every readjustment, definite in purpose, and self-reliant in action. Any leading strings we might seek to put them in would speedily become hopelessly tangled because they would pay no attention to them and go their own way. All that we can do as their legislative and executive servants is to mediate the process of change here, there, and elsewhere as we may. I have heard much counsel as to the plans that should be formed and personally conducted to a happy consummation, but from no quarter have I seen any general scheme of "reconstruction" emerge which I thought it likely we could force our spirited business men and self-reliant labourers to accept with due pliancy and obedience.

While the war lasted we set up many agencies by which to direct the industries of the country in the services it was necessary for them to render, by which to make sure of an abundant supply of the materials needed, by which to check undertakings that could for the time be dispensed with and stimulate those that were most serviceable in war by which to gain for the purchasing departments of the Government a certain control over the prices of essential articles and materials, by which to restrain trade with alien enemies, make the most of the available shipping, and systematize financial transactions, both public and private, so that there would be no unnecessary conflict or confusion—by which, in short, to put every material energy of the country in harness to draw the common load and make of us one team in the accomplishment of a great task. But the moment we knew the armistice to have been signed we took the harness off. Raw materials upon which the Government had kept its hand for fear there should not be enough for the industries that supplied the armies have been released and put into the general market again. Great industrial plants whose whole output and machinery had been taken over for the uses of the Government have been set free to return to the uses to which they were put before the war. It has not been possible to remove so readily or so quickly the control of foodstuffs and of shipping, because the world has still to be fed from our granaries and the ships are still needed to send supplies to our men overseas and to bring the men back as fast as the disturbed conditions on the other side of the water permit; but even there restraints are being relaxed as much as possible and more and more as the weeks go by.

Never before have there been agencies in existence in this country which knew so much of the field of supply, of labour,

and of industry as the War Industries Board, the War Trade Board, the Labour Department, the Food Administration, and the Fuel Administration have known since their labours became thoroughly systematized; and they have not been isolated agencies; they have been directed by men which represented the permanent Departments of the Government and so have been the centres of unified and cooperative action. It has been the policy of the Executive, therefore, since the armistice was assured (which is in effect a complete submission of the enemy) to put the knowledge of these bodies at the disposal of the business men of the country and to offer their intelligent mediation at every point and in every matter where it was desired. It is surprising how fast the process of return to a peace footing has moved in the three weeks since the fighting stopped. It promises to outrun any inquiry that may be instituted and any aid that may be offered. It will not be easy to direct it any better than it will direct itself. The American business man is of quick initiative.

The ordinary and normal processes of private initiative will not, however, provide immediate employment for all of the men of our returning armies. Those who are of trained capacity, those who are skilled workmen, those who have acquired familiarity with established businesses, those who are ready and willing to go to the farms, all those whose aptitudes are known or will be sought out by employers will find no difficulty, it is safe to say, in finding place and employment. But there will be others who will be at a loss where to gain a livelihood unless pains are taken to guide them and put them in the way of work. There will be a large floating residuum of labour which should not be left wholly to shift for itself. It seems to me important, therefore, that the development of public works of every sort should be promptly resumed, in order that opportunities should be created for unskilled labour in particular, and that plans should be made for such developments of our unused lands and our natural resources as we have hitherto lacked stimulation to undertake.

I particularly direct your attention to the very practical plans which the Secretary of the Interior has developed in his annual report and before your Committees for the reclamation of arid, swamp, and cut-over lands which might, if the States were willing and able to cooperate, redeem some three hundred million acres of land for cultivation. There are said to be fifteen or twenty million acres of land in the West, at present arid, for whose reclamation water is available, if properly conserved. There are about two hundred and thirty million acres from which the forests have been cut but which have never yet been cleared for the plow and which lie waste and desolate. These lie scattered all over the Union. And there are nearly eighty million acres of land that lie under swamps or subject to periodical overflow or too wet for anything but grazing which it is perfectly feasible to drain and protect and redeem. The Congress can at once direct thousands of the returning soldiers to the reclamation of the arid lands which it has already undertaken, if it will but enlarge the plans and the appropriations which it has entrusted to the Department of the Interior. It is possible in dealing with our unused land to effect a great rural and agricultural development which will afford the best sort of opportunity to men who want to help themselves; and the Secretary of the Interior has thought the possible methods out in a way which is worthy of your most friendly attention.

I have spoken of the control which must yet for a while, perhaps for a long while, be exercised over shipping because of the priority of service to which our forces overseas are entitled and which should also be accorded the shipments which are to save recently liberated peoples from starvation and many devastated regions from permanent ruin. May I not say a special word about the needs of Belgium and northern France? No sums of money paid by way of indemnity will serve of themselves to save them from hopeless disadvantage for years to come. Something more must be done than merely find the money. If they had money and raw materials in abundance to-morrow they could not resume their place in the industry of the world to-morrow,—the very important place they held before the flame of war swept across them. Many of their factories are razed to the ground. Much of their machinery is destroyed or has been taken away. Their people are scattered and many of their best workmen are dead. Their markets will be taken by others, if they are not in some special way assisted to rebuild their factories and replace their lost instruments of manufacture. They should not be left to the vicissitudes of the sharp competition for materials and for industrial facilities which is now to set in. I hope, therefore, that the Congress will not be unwilling, if it should become necessary, to grant to some such agency as the War Trade Board the right to establish priorities of export and supply for the benefit of these people whom we have been so happy to assist in saving

from the German terror and whom we must not now thoughtlessly leave to shift for themselves in a pitiless competitive market.

For the steadying and facilitation of our own domestic business readjustments nothing is more important than the immediate determination of the taxes that are to be levied for 1918, 1919, and 1920. As much of the burden of taxation must be lifted from business as sound methods of financing the Government will permit, and those who conduct the great essential industries of the country must be told as exactly as possible what obligations to the Government they will be expected to meet in the years immediately ahead of them. It will be of serious consequence to the country to delay removing all uncertainties in this matter a single day longer than the right processes of debate justify. It is idle to talk of successful and confident business reconstruction before those uncertainties are resolved.

If the war had continued it would have been necessary to raise at least eight billion dollars by taxation payable in the year 1919; but the war has ended and I agree with the Secretary of the Treasury that it will be safe to reduce the amount to six billions. An immediate rapid decline in the expenses of the Government is not to be looked for. Contracts made for war supplies will, indeed, be rapidly cancelled and liquidated, but their immediate liquidation will make heavy drains on the Treasury for the months just ahead of us. The maintenance of our forces on the other side of the sea is still necessary. A considerable proportion of those forces must remain in Europe during the period of occupation, and those which are brought home will be transported and demobilized at heavy expense for months to come. The interest on our war debt must of course be paid and provision made for the retirement of the obligations of the Government which represent it. But these demands will of course fall much below what a continuation of military operations would have entailed and six billions should suffice to supply a sound foundation for the financial operations of the year.

I entirely concur with the Secretary of the Treasury in recommending that the two billions needed in addition to the four billions provided by existing law be obtained from the profits which have accrued and shall accrue from war contracts and distinctively war business, but that these taxes be confined to the war profits accruing in 1918, or in 1919 from business originating in war contracts. I urge your acceptance of his recommendation that provision be made now, not subsequently, that the taxes to be paid in 1920 should be reduced from six to four billions. Any arrangements less definite than these would add elements of doubt and confusion to the critical period of industrial readjustment through which the country must now immediately pass, and which no true friend of the nation's essential business interests can afford to be responsible for creating or prolonging. Clearly determined conditions, clearly and simply charted, are indispensable to the economic revival and rapid industrial development which may confidently be expected if we act now and sweep all interrogation points away.

I take it for granted that the Congress will carry out the naval programme which was undertaken before we entered the war. The Secretary of the Navy has submitted to your Committees for authorization that part of the programme which covers the building plans of the next three years. These plans have been prepared along the lines and in accordance with the policy which the Congress established, not under the exceptional conditions of the war, but with the intention of adhering to a definite method of development for the navy. I earnestly recommend the uninterrupted pursuit of that policy. It would clearly be unwise for us to attempt to adjust our programmes to a future world policy as yet undetermined.

The question which causes me the greatest concern is the question of the policy to be adopted towards the railroads. I frankly turn to you for counsel upon it. I have no confident judgment of my own. I do not see how any thoughtful man can have who knows anything of the complexity of the problem. It is a problem which must be studied, studied immediately, and studied without bias or prejudice. Nothing can be gained by becoming partisans of any particular plan of settlement.

It was necessary that the administration of the railways should be taken over by the Government so long as the war lasted. It would have been impossible otherwise to establish and carry through under a single direction the necessary priorities of shipment. It would have been impossible otherwise to combine maximum production at the factories and mines and farms with the maximum possible car supply to take the products to the ports and markets; impossible to route troop shipments and freight shipments without regard to the advantage or dis-

advantage of the roads employed; impossible to subordinate, when necessary, all questions of convenience to the public necessity; impossible to give the necessary financial support to the roads from the public treasury. But all these necessities have now been served, and the question is, What is best for the railroads and for the public in the future?

Exceptional circumstances and exceptional methods of administration were not needed to convince us that the railroads were not equal to the immense tasks of transportation imposed upon them by the rapid and continuous development of the industries of the country. We knew that already. And we knew that they were unequal to it partly because their full cooperation was rendered impossible by law and their competition made obligatory, so that it has been impossible to assign to them severally the traffic which could best be carried by their respective lines in the interest of expedition and national economy.

We may hope, I believe, for the formal conclusion of the war by treaty by the time Spring has come. The twenty-one months to which the present control of the railways is limited after formal proclamation of peace shall have been made will run at the farthest, I take it for granted, only to the January of 1921. The full equipment of the railways which the federal administration had planned could not be completed within any such period. The present law does not permit the use of the revenues of the several roads for the execution of such plans except by formal contract with their directors, some of whom will consent while some will not, and therefore does not afford sufficient authority to undertake improvements upon the scale upon which it would be necessary to undertake them. Every approach to this difficult subject-matter of decision brings us face to face, therefore, with this unanswered question: What is it right that we should do with the railroads, in the interest of the public and in fairness to their owners?

Let me say at once that I have no answer ready. The only thing that is perfectly clear to me is that it is not fair either to the public or to the owners of the railroads to leave the question unanswered and that it will presently become my duty to relinquish control of the roads, even before the expiration of the statutory period, unless there should appear some clear prospect in the meantime of a legislative solution. Their release would at least produce one element of a solution, namely certainty and a quick stimulation of private initiative.

I believe that it will be serviceable for me to set forth as explicitly as possible the alternative courses that lie open to our choice. We can simply release the roads and go back to the old conditions of private management, unrestricted competition, and multifarious regulation by both state and federal authorities; or we can go to the opposite extreme and establish complete government control, accompanied, if necessary, by actual government ownership; or we can adopt an intermediate course of modified private control, under a more unified and affirmative public regulation and under such alterations of the law as will permit wasteful competition to be avoided and a considerable degree of unification of administration to be effected, as, for example, by regional corporations under which the railways of definable areas would be in effect combined in single systems.

The one conclusion that I am ready to state with confidence is that it would be a disservice alike to the country and to the owners of the railroads to return to the old conditions unmodified. Those are conditions of restraint without development. There is nothing affirmative or helpful about them. What the country chiefly needs is that all its means of transportation should be developed, its railways, its waterways, its highways, and its countryside roads. Some new element of policy, therefore, is absolutely necessary,—necessary for the service of the public, necessary for the release of credit to those who are administering the railways, necessary for the protection of their security holders. The old policy may be changed much or little, but surely it cannot wisely be left as it was. I hope that the Congress will have a complete and impartial study of the whole problem instituted at once and prosecuted as rapidly as possible. I stand ready and anxious to release the roads from the present control and I must do so at a very early date if by waiting until the statutory limit of time is reached I shall be merely prolonging the period of doubt and uncertainty which is hurtful to every interest concerned.

I welcome this occasion to announce to the Congress my purpose to join in Paris the representatives of the governments with which we have been associated in the war against the Central Empires for the purpose of discussing with them the main features of the treaty of peace. I realize the great inconveniences that will attend my leaving the country, particularly at this time, but the conclusion that it was my paramount duty to go has been forced upon me by considerations which I hope will seem as conclusive to you as they have seemed to me.

The allied governments have accepted the bases of peace which I outlined to the Congress on the eighth of January last, as the Central Empires also have, and very reasonably desire my personal counsel in their interpretation and application, and it is highly desirable that I should give it in order that the sincere desire of our Government to contribute without selfish purpose of any kind to settlements that will be of common benefit to all the nations concerned may be made fully manifest. The peace settlements which are now to be agreed upon are of transcendent importance both to us and to the rest of the world, and I know of no business or interest which should take precedence of them. The gallant men of our armed forces on land and sea have consciously fought for the ideals which they knew to be the ideals of their country; I have sought to express those ideals; they have accepted my statements of them as the substance of their own thought and purpose, as the associated governments have accepted them; I owe it to them to see to it, so far as in me lies, that no false or mistaken interpretation is put upon them, and no possible effort omitted to realize them. It is now my duty to play my full part in making good what they offered their life's blood to obtain. I can think of no call to service which could transcend this.

I shall be in close touch with you and with affairs on this side the water, and you will know all that I do. At my request, the French and English governments have absolutely removed the censorship of cable news which until within a fortnight they had maintained and there is now no censorship whatever exercised at this end except upon attempted trade communications with enemy countries. It has been necessary to keep an open wire constantly available between Paris and the Department of State and another between France and the Department of War. In order that this might be done with the least possible interference with the other uses of the cables, I have temporarily taken over the control of both cables in order that they may be used as a single system. I did so at the advice of the most experienced cable officials, and I hope that the results will justify my hope that the news of the next few months may pass with the utmost freedom and with the least possible delay from each side of the sea to the other.

May I not hope, Gentlemen of the Congress, that in the delicate tasks I shall have to perform on the other side of the sea, in my efforts truly and faithfully to interpret the principles and purposes of the country we love, I may have the encouragement and the added strength of your united support? I realize the magnitude and difficulty of the duty I am undertaking; I am poignantly aware of its grave responsibilities. I am the servant of the nation. I can have no private thought or purpose of my own in performing such an errand. I go to give the best that is in me to the common settlements which I must now assist in arriving at in conference with the other working heads of the associated governments. I shall count upon your friendly countenance and encouragement. I shall not be inaccessible. The cables and the wireless will render me available for any counsel or service you may desire of me, and I shall be happy in the thought that I am constantly in touch with the weighty matters of domestic policy with which we shall have to deal. I shall make my absence as brief as possible and shall hope to return with the happy assurance that it has been possible to translate into action the great ideals for which America has striven.

The Senate returned to its Chamber at 1 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m., and the Vice President resumed the chair.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. MARTIN of Virginia. Mr. President, I move that the Senate adjourn.

Mr. ASHURST. Mr. President, I desire to introduce a bill.

Mr. DILLINGHAM. Mr. President—

Mr. MARTIN of Virginia. Mr. President, there are some formal matters that Senators are very anxious to present, and therefore I shall be glad to withhold the motion for the present.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Very well; then we will start in the regular order. The Congress of the United States being now in regular session, the first thing in order is to receive a communication from the President of the United States.

Mr. Sharkey, one of the secretaries to the President, appeared and delivered several messages from the President of the United States.

MEAT-PACKING INDUSTRY (H. DOC. NO. 1297, PT. II).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith for the information of the Congress Part II of the summary of the report of the Federal Trade Commission on the Meat-Packing Industry, being a part of the commission's food investigation.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, 2 December, 1918.

ANTONIO M. MARTIN RIVERO (H. DOC. NO. 1460).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of State inclosing a draft of a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to permit Mr. Antonio M. Martin Rivero, a citizen of Cuba, to receive instruction at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis at the expense of the Government of Cuba.

The Secretary of State points out that the passage of the resolution would be regarded as an act of courtesy by the Government of Cuba and that it would follow established precedents.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, 2 December, 1918.

REPORTS OF SECRETARY OF THE SENATE.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Senate, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement of receipts and expenditures of the Senate for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed. (S. Doc. No. 309.)

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Senate, transmitting, pursuant to law, an account of all property, including stationery, belonging to the United States in his possession on the 2d day of December, 1918, which, with the accompanying paper, was ordered to lie on the table and be printed. (S. Doc. No. 304.)

MEMORIALS.

Mr. POINDEXTER presented a memorial of the City Council of Seattle, Wash., remonstrating against the proposed increase in telephone rates, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. NELSON presented a memorial of the Duluth Theater Managers' Association of Minneapolis remonstrating against the increased tax on amusements, as proposed in the pending revenue bill, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented memorials of the J. R. Watkins Medical Co., of Winona; the Koch Vegetable Tea Co., of Winona; the Minnesota Pharmaceutical Association; and the Northwestern Drug Co., of Minneapolis, all in the State of Minnesota, remonstrating against the proposed tax on proprietary medicines in the pending revenue bill, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a memorial from C. M. Stendal, of Minneapolis, Minn., remonstrating against the proposed tax on wearing apparel in the pending revenue bill, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a memorial of the El Queeno Cigar Co., of Chisholm, Minn., remonstrating against the proposed tax on tobacco in the pending revenue bill, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a memorial of Janney, Semple, Hill & Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., remonstrating against the proposed tax on sporting goods in the pending revenue bill, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented the memorial of B. J. Patrick, of Minneapolis, Minn., remonstrating against Government ownership of utilities, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a resolution adopted by the Rotary Club of Duluth, Minn., relative to the proposed Federal Department of Education, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

SENATOR FROM WISCONSIN.

Mr. DILLINGHAM. Mr. President, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections I present the report which I send to the desk. It is accompanied by a resolution (S. Res. 360) that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject matter. I desire to have the report and resolution read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read the report (No. 614), as follows:

The Committee on Privileges and Elections, to whom were referred the resolutions of the Minnesota Commission of Public Safety petitioning the Senate of the United States to institute proceedings looking to the expulsion of ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE from the Senate as a teacher of disloyalty and sedition, giving aid and comfort to our enemies, and hindering the conduct of the war, respectfully report that they have fully considered said resolutions and the charges contained therein, as well as the speech made by Senator LA FOLLETTE at St. Paul, Minn., on the 20th of September, 1917, to which speech said resolutions referred, and upon which speech is based the petition contained therein, having considered the entire case as presented the committee recommend that the petition preferred by said Minnesota commission of public safety be dismissed for the reason that the speech in question does not justify any action by the Senate.

Your committee also recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the resolutions of the Minnesota commission of public safety petitioning the Senate of the United States to institute proceedings looking to the expulsion of ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE from the Senate be, and the same hereby are, dismissed for the reason that the speech in question does not justify any action by the Senate."

Mr. POMERENE. Mr. President, I ask that under the rule the matter may go over for the present. I may say that, while of course I have been advised as to the substance of the report, I have not seen it nor heard it read until this moment. I expect to prepare and to present within the next few days, at as early a moment as my duties in the Senate will permit, a minority report; and I think the matter should not be disposed of until that report has been made.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The report will lie over under the rule and be printed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and by unanimous consent the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. SHEPPARD:

A bill (S. 5051) for the promotion of certain officers in the United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 5052) to make section 5 of the post office appropriation act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, as amended by section 1110, war revenue act of October 3, 1917, applicable to the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

By Mr. McKELLAR:

A bill (S. 5053) authorizing the Director General of Railroads to establish a system of mileage books; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

A bill (S. 5054) donating bronze cannon to the city of Memphis, Shelby County, Tenn.; and

A bill (S. 5055) relative to discharges of certain soldiers and sailors who served in the war with Germany; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 5056) to place on the eligible list all soldiers and sailors who served in the war with Germany; to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

By Mr. McLEAN:

A bill (S. 5057) granting a pension to Mary Elizabeth Crowe (with the accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GRONNA:

A bill (S. 5058) to authorize the counties of Morton and Burlington, in the State of North Dakota, to construct a bridge across the Missouri River near Bismarck, N. Dak.; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 5059) granting a pension to August Wohlgemuth;

A bill (S. 5060) granting a pension to John M. Johnson; and

A bill (S. 5061) granting an increase of pension to Rosetta Waldref; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MOSES:

A bill (S. 5062) to extend the franking privilege to banking institutions in connection with business relating to the collection of installment payments upon subscriptions to the liberty loan; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

By Mr. WARREN:

A bill (S. 5063) for the relief of Henry Wagner (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 5064) granting an increase of pension to Henry B. Lake; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CHAMBERLAIN:

A bill (S. 5065) amending section 4904 of the Revised Statutes;

A bill (S. 5066) amending chapter 143 of the act of March 3, 1883 (22 Stat., 625), and for other purposes;

A bill (S. 5067) granting a gratuity to members of the United States Army; and

A bill (S. 5068) extending the benefits of the war-risk insurance act to certain civilians employed by the Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

UNIFORMS AND PAY OF DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

Mr. ASHURST. I introduce a bill and ask that it be read and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

The bill (S. 5050) to grant to every honorably discharged soldier, sailor, and marine the uniform he is wearing at the time of such discharge and to provide pay for 90 days after such discharge was read the first time by title, the second time at length, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That every soldier, sailor, and marine in the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps of the United States, upon receiving an honorable discharge, shall be entitled to keep and retain as his own property the uniform he is wearing at the time of such discharge from the service, and no charge nor debit whatever shall be entered against the account of any such discharged soldier or sailor or marine by reason of his retaining said uniform; and there shall be paid to every such soldier, sailor, and marine full pay for the 90 days next ensuing after the date of his honorable discharge.

PROMOTIONS FOR MILITARY SERVICE.

Mr. McKELLAR submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 359), which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, requested and directed to furnish to the Senate full information in reference to promotions in overseas service.

Also full information as to promotions already made of officers who have not seen overseas service; also any plans he may have of equalizing promotions, to the end that those who have become entitled to promotions by reason of service abroad or at home shall be accorded such promotion.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. MARTIN of Virginia. I move that the Senate adjourn.

On a division, the motion was agreed to; and (at 2 o'clock p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, December 3, 1918, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, December 2, 1918.

This being the day designated by the Constitution for the annual meeting of Congress, the Members of the House of Representatives assembled in their Hall for the third session of the Sixty-fifth Congress, and, at 12 o'clock noon, were called to order by the Speaker, who on taking the chair was greeted with general applause.

PRAYER.

Rev. Earle Wilfley, pastor of the Vermont Avenue Christian Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

Almighty and most merciful God, who dost inhabit eternity, and in whose hands are the destinies of nations, for this moment we stand before Thy throne to supplicate Thy pardon for all our wrongdoings and to ask Thy blessing and guidance for the days to come.

If, as a Nation, we have sinned or come short of Thy will, we pray that the record may be made clean this morning by Thy divine forgiveness, and that we may stand with a clear record before Thee.

O Lord, the world is bathed in tears, and precious lives have been snuffed out. Wrecks are on every hand, and we pray, O God, that Thy love may manifest itself to us in divine and fullest measure. We pray Thy blessing upon our beloved country and all its righteous interests, upon the Congress assembled, upon all in authority, for the Army and Navy, and every part of the Government service. Give us open eyes to see, ears to hear aright, and the fullest understanding of duty and privilege.

Especially we pray, O God, that upon the President of the United States may rest the fullest, largest measure of Thy holy spirit. In this momentous hour may he speak not only the words of truth and soberness, but speak with wisdom, justice, and courage; and as we hear, may it be with hearts ready to discern the truth and wills highly purposed to do the right. In this supreme hour, O our God, we crave Thy guidance, Thy blessing, Thy forgiveness, and Thy love, for Thy name's sake. Amen.

ROLL CALL BY STATES.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will call the roll by States, to ascertain the presence of a quorum.

The Clerk proceeded to call the roll by States, when the following Members responded:

ALABAMA.

Oscar L. Gray.
S. Hubert Dent, jr.
Henry B. Steagall.
J. Thomas Hefflin.
William B. Oliver.

John L. Burnett.
Edward B. Almon.
George Huddleston.
William B. Bankhead.

Thaddeus H. Caraway.
William A. Oldfield.
John N. Tillman.
Otis Wingo

Clarence F. Lea.
Charles F. Curry.
Julius Kahn.
John I. Nolan.

Benjamin C. Hillard.
Charles B. Timberlake.

Augustine Lonergan.
Richard P. Freeman.
John Q. Tilson.

Herbert J. Drane.
Frank Clark.

James W. Overstreet.
Frank Park.
Charles R. Crisp.
W. C. Wright.

Addison T. Smith.

Martin B. Madden.
James R. Mann.
William W. Wilson.
Adolph J. Sabath.
James McAndrews.
Thomas Gallagher.
Fred A. Britten.
George E. Foss.
Ira C. Copley.
Charles E. Fuller.
John C. McKenzie.

Oscar E. Bland.
William E. Cox.
Lincoln Dixon.
Everett Sanders.
Richard N. Elliott.
Merrill Moores.

Charles A. Kennedy.
Harry E. Hull.
Burton E. Sweet.
James W. Good.

Edward C. Little.
Philip P. Campbell.

Alben W. Barkley.
David H. Kincheloe.
Ben Johnson.
Swagar Sherley.

H. Garland Dupré.
Whitnell P. Martin.
John T. Watkins.

Louis B. Goodall.
Wallace H. White, jr.

Jesse D. Price.
Carville D. Benson.
Charles P. Coady.

Allen T. Treadway.
Frederick H. Gillett.
Calvin D. Paige.
Samuel E. Winslow.
John Jacob Rogers.
Willfred W. Lufkin.
Michael F. Phelan.

Frank E. Doremus.
Samuel W. Beakes.
Edward L. Hamilton.
Carl E. Mapes.
Patrick H. Kelley.

Sydney Anderson.
Charles R. Davis.
Carl C. Van Dyke.
Ernest Lundeen.
Harold Knutson.

Ezekial S. Candler.
Hubert D. Stephens.
Thomas U. Sisson.

ARKANSAS.

Henderson M. Jacoway.
Samuel M. Taylor.
William S. Goodwin.

CALIFORNIA.

John A. Elston.
Charles H. Randall.
Henry Z. Osborne.
William Kettner.

COLORADO.

Edward Keating.
Edward T. Taylor.

CONNECTICUT.

Schuyler Merritt.
James P. Glynn.

DELAWARE.

(At large.)

Albert F. Polk.

FLORIDA.

Walter Kehoe.

GEORGIA.

Gordon Lee.
Charles H. Brand.
Thomas M. Bell.
Carl Vinson.

IDAHO.

(At large.)

Burton L. French.

ILLINOIS.

William J. Graham.
Edward J. King.
Clifford Ireland.
Joseph G. Cannon.
William B. McKinley.
Henry T. Rainey.
Loren E. Wheeler.
William A. Rodenberg.
Martin D. Foster.
Thomas S. Williams.
Edward E. Denison.

INDIANA.

Albert H. Vestal.
Fred S. Purnell.
William R. Wood.
Milton Kraus.
Louis W. Fairfield.
Henry A. Barnhart.

IOWA.

Cassius C. Dowell.
Horace M. Towner.
William R. Green.
George C. Scott.

KANSAS.

Guy T. Helvering.
William A. Ayres.

KENTUCKY.

Arthur B. Rouse.
James C. Cantrill.
William J. Fields.
Caleb Powers.

LOUISIANA.

Riley J. Wilson.
Ladislav Lazaro.
James B. Aswell.

MAINE.

John A. Peters.
Ira G. Hersey.

MARYLAND.

J. Charles Linthicum.
Sydney E. Mudd.
Frederick N. Zihlman.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Frederick W. Dallinger.
Peter F. Tague.
George Holden Tinkham.
James A. Gallivan.
Richard Olney, 2d.
William S. Greene.
Joseph Walsh.

MICHIGAN.

Joseph W. Fordney.
James C. McLaughlin.
Gilbert A. Currie.
Frank D. Scott.

MINNESOTA.

Andrew J. Volstead.
Clarence B. Miller.
Halvor Steenerson.
Thomas D. Schall.

MISSISSIPPI.

Pat Harrison.
Percy E. Quin.
James W. Collier.

Milton A. Tompue.
William W. Rucker.
Charles F. Booher.
William P. Borland.
Clement C. Dickinson.
Courtney W. Hamlin.

MISSOURI.

Dorsey W. Shackelford.
Champ Clark.
Frederick Essen.
Leonidas C. Dyer.
Thomas L. Rubey.

MONTANA.

(At large.)
John M. Evans.

NEBRASKA.

Charles F. Reavis.
Charles O. Lobeck.
Dan V. Stephens.

Charles H. Sloan.
Ashton C. Shallenberger.
Moses P. Kinkaid.

NEVADA.

(At large.)
E. E. Roberts.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Edward H. Wason.

NEW JERSEY.

William J. Browning.
Isaac Bacharach.
Thomas J. Scully.
Elijah C. Hutchinson.
William F. Birch.
John R. Ramsey.

Dow H. Drukker.
Edward W. Gray.
Richard Wayne Parker.
Frederick R. Lehlbach.
John J. Eagan.
James A. Hamill.

NEW YORK.

Frederick C. Hicks.
Chas. Pope Caldwell.
Harry H. Dale.
Frederick W. Rowe.
John J. Delaney.
William E. Cleary.
Oscar Wm. Swift.
Reuben L. Haskell.
Daniel J. Riordan.
Meyer London.
Christopher D. Sullivan.
Fiorello H. LaGuardia.
Thomas F. Smith.
John F. Carew.
Walter M. Chandler.
Isaac Siegel.

Jerome F. Donovan.
Anthony J. Griffin.
Daniel C. Oliver.
Benjamin L. Fairchild.
Edmund Platt.
Charles B. Ward.
Rollin B. Sanford.
James S. Parker.
Bertrand H. Snell.
Luther W. Mott.
Homer P. Snyder.
Walter W. Magee.
Norman J. Gould.
Harry H. Pratt.
Archie D. Sanders.
Charles M. Hamilton.

NORTH CAROLINA.

John H. Small.
Claude Kitchin.
Edward W. Pou.
Hannibal L. Godwin.

Leonidas D. Robinson.
Robert L. Doughton.
Edwin Y. Webb.
Zeb Weaver.

NORTH DAKOTA.

George M. Young.

OHIO.

Nicholas Longworth.
Warren Gard.
Benjamin F. Welty.
John S. Snook.
Charles C. Kearns.
Simeon D. Fess.
John A. Key.
Isaac R. Sherwood.
Robert M. Switzer.
Horatio C. Claypool.

Clement Brumbaugh.
Arthur W. Overmyer.
George White.
Roscoe C. McCulloch.
William A. Ashbrook.
David A. Hollingsworth.
John G. Cooper.
William Gordon.
Robert Crosser.

OKLAHOMA.

Thomas A. Chandler.
William W. Hastings.
Charles D. Carter.

Tom D. McKeown.
Joseph B. Thompson.
Dick T. Morgan.

OREGON.

Clifton N. McArthur.

PENNSYLVANIA.

William S. Vare.
George S. Graham.
J. Hampton Moore.
George W. Edmonds.
Peter E. Costello.
George P. Darrow.
Henry W. Watson.
William W. Griest.
John R. Farr.
Thomas W. Templeton.
Robert D. Heaton.
Arthur G. Dewalt.
Louis T. McFadden.
John V. Leshner.

Aaron S. Kreider.
John M. Rose.
Andrew R. Brodbeck.
Edward E. Robbins.
Bruce F. Sterling.
Henry W. Temple.
Henry A. Clark.
Henry J. Steele.
Nathan L. Strong.
E. H. Beshlin.
Stephen G. Porter.
M. Clyde Kelly.
John M. Morin.
Guy E. Campbell.

(At large.)

Thomas S. Crago.
Mahlon M. Garland.

Joseph McLaughlin.
John R. K. Scott.

RHODE ISLAND.

Ambrose Kennedy.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

James F. Byrnes.
Fred H. Dominick.

William F. Stevenson.
Asbury F. Lever.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Charles H. Dillon.

TENNESSEE.

Sam R. Sells.
Richard W. Austin.
John A. Moon.
Cordell Hull.
William C. Houston.

Joseph W. Byrns.
Thetus W. Sims.
Finis J. Garrett.
Hubert F. Fisher.
Lemuel P. Padgett.

TEXAS.

Eugene Black.
James Young.
Sam Rayburn.
Rufus Hardy.
Alexander W. Gregg.
Joe H. Eagle.
Joseph J. Mansfield.

James P. Buchanan.
James C. Wilson.
Marvin Jones.
James L. Slayden.
John N. Garner.
Thomas L. Blanton.

(At large.)

Jeff: McLemore.

UTAH.

James H. Mays.

VERMONT.

Frank L. Greene.

VIRGINIA.

Schuyler Otis Bland.
Edward E. Holland.
Andrew J. Montague.
Walter A. Watson.
Edward W. Saunders.

Carter Glass.
Thomas W. Harrison.
C. Bascom Slomp.
Henry D. Flood.

WASHINGTON.

John F. Miller.
Lindley H. Hadley.
Albert Johnson.

William L. La Follette.
C. C. Dill.

WEST VIRGINIA.

George M. Bowers.
Stuart F. Reed.

Harry C. Woodyard.
Edward Cooper.

WISCONSIN.

Henry Allen Cooper.
William J. Cary.
William H. Stafford.
John J. Esch.

Edward E. Browne.
David G. Classon.
James A. Frear.

WYOMING.

(At large.)

Frank W. Mondell.

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 354 Members, a quorum, have answered to their names.

SWEARING IN OF MEMBERS.

Mr. FREAR. Mr. Speaker, Mr. ADOLPHUS P. NELSON, Representative elect from the eleventh district of Wisconsin to succeed Mr. LENROOT, is waiting to take the oath of office.

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, Mr. MARTIN L. DAVEY, Member elect from the fourteenth Ohio district, has filed his certificate of election and wishes to take the oath of office.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, Mr. FLORIAN LAMPERT, Member elect from the sixth Wisconsin district to succeed the late JAMES H. DAVIDSON, is present and wishes to take the oath.

The SPEAKER. The gentlemen named will present themselves and be sworn in.

Messrs. NELSON, DAVEY, and LAMPERT presented themselves at the bar of the House and took the oath of office prescribed by law.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Waldorf, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate had passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a committee of two Senators be appointed to join such committee as may be appointed by the House of Representatives to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of each House is assembled and that Congress is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

That in compliance with the foregoing resolution the Vice President had appointed as said Committee Mr. MARTIN of Virginia and Mr. LODGE.

Also:

Resolved, That the Secretary inform the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate is assembled and that the Senate is ready to proceed to business.

NOTIFICATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask immediate consideration for the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from North Carolina asks immediate consideration of a resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 453.

Resolved, That a committee of three Members be appointed on the part of the House to join the committee appointed by the Senate to wait upon the President and inform him that a quorum of the two Houses has assembled and that Congress is ready to receive any communication he may have to make.

The resolution was agreed to, and the Speaker appointed as the committee on the part of the House Messrs. KITCHIN, SHERLEY, and MANN.

NOTIFICATION OF THE SENATE.

Mr. SHERLEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 454.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House inform the Senate that a quorum of the House of Representatives has appeared and that the House is ready to proceed to business.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.
The resolution was agreed to.

HOUSE OF DAILY MEETING.

Mr. POUL. Mr. Speaker, I ask immediate consideration of the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 455.

Resolved, That until otherwise ordered the hour of daily meeting of the House of Representatives shall be 12 o'clock meridian.

The resolution was agreed to.

JOINT SESSION OF SENATE AND HOUSE.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask immediate consideration of the following resolution, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

House concurrent resolution 62.

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Monday, the 2d day of December, 1918, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving such communications as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make to them.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, this is such an unusual procedure for the House to invite a joint meeting of the House and Senate to receive a message from the President in person, before the President has been officially informed by the committees appointed by the two Houses that Congress has assembled and has a quorum and is ready to do business, that it seems to me that in order to prevent it being taken as a precedent hereafter the gentleman from North Carolina ought to explain the reason for this very hasty action. [Laughter.]

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I think everybody understands this hasty action and why it is necessary.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.
The resolution was considered and agreed to.

RECESS.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House stand in recess until 10 minutes of 1 o'clock p. m.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from North Carolina asks unanimous consent that the House stand in recess until 10 minutes of 1. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 40 minutes p. m.) the House took a recess until 12 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m.

AFTER THE RECESS.

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker.

COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, the committee to wait upon the President and advise him that a quorum of the House is present and is ready to receive any communication he might make have, in conjunction with a like committee on the part of the Senate, performed that duty, and the President wishes us to inform the House that he will be pleased to address a joint session of the two Houses at 1 o'clock p. m.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Waldorf, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment the following resolution:

House concurrent resolution 62.

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Monday, the 2d day of December, 1918, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving such communications as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make to them.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

S. J. Res. 186. Joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States to cause to be struck bronze medals commemorating the winning of the world's war and the valor of our military forces and to distribute and present such medals to the officers and men of our land, sea, and air forces.

S. J. Res. 187. Joint resolution providing for the filling of a vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, of the class other than Members of Congress.

ENROLLED BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT FOR HIS APPROVAL.

Mr. LAZARO, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that this day they had presented to the President of the United States for his approval the following bill:

H. R. 12908. An act to amend section 3528 of the Revised Statutes.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Sundry messages in writing were delivered from the President of the United States by Mr. Sharkey, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House of Representatives that the President had, on November 21, 1918, approved and signed bills of the following titles:

H. R. 282. An act amending the public buildings act approved March 4, 1913, providing for the purchase of a site for a public building at Nogales, Ariz.;

H. R. 10818. An act to authorize the county of Loudon, in the State of Tennessee, to construct a bridge across the Tennessee River near Loudon, Tenn.; and

H. R. 11945. An act to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, the purposes of the act entitled "An act to provide further for the national security and defense by stimulating agriculture and facilitating the distribution of agricultural products," and for other purposes.

JOINT MEETING OF SENATE AND HOUSE.

At 12 o'clock and 57 minutes the Doorkeeper announced the Vice President of the United States and the Members of the United States Senate.

The Members of the House rose.

The Senate, preceded by the Vice President and by their Secretary and Sergeant at Arms, entered the Chamber.

The Vice President took the chair at the right of the Speaker and the Members of the Senate took the seats reserved for them.

The SPEAKER. On the part of the House the Speaker appoints the gentleman from North Carolina, Mr. KITCHIN; the gentleman from Kentucky, Mr. SHERLEY; the gentleman from Virginia, Mr. FLOOD; the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. MANN; and the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. GILLET, as a committee to wait upon the President and conduct him into the Hall.

The VICE PRESIDENT. On behalf of the Senate the Vice President appoints the Senator from Nebraska, Mr. HITCHCOCK; the Senator from North Carolina, Mr. SIMMONS; the Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. LODGE; and the Senator from Minnesota, Mr. KELLOGG.

At 1 o'clock p. m. the President of the United States, escorted by the committee of Senators and Representatives, entered the Hall of the House and stood at the Clerk's desk, amid applause on the floor and in the galleries.

The SPEAKER. Gentlemen of the Senate and the House, I introduce to you the President of the United States. [Applause.]

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONGRESS: The year that has elapsed since I last stood before you to fulfil my constitutional duty to give to the Congress from time to time information on the state of the Union has been so crowded with great events, great processes, and great results that I cannot hope to give you an adequate picture of its transactions or of the far-reaching changes which have been wrought in the life of our nation and of the world. You have yourselves witnessed these things, as I have. It is too soon to assess them; and we who stand in the midst of them and are part of them are less qualified than men of another generation will be to say what they mean, or even what they have been. But some great outstanding facts are unmistakable and constitute, in a sense, part of the public business with which it is our duty to deal. To state them is to set the stage for the legislative and executive action which must grow out of them and which we have yet to shape and determine.

A year ago we had sent 145,918 men overseas. Since then we have sent 1,950,513, an average of 162,542 each month, the number in fact rising, in May last to 245,951, in June to 278,760, in July to 307,182, and continuing to reach similar figures in August and September,—in August 289,570 and in September 257,438. No such movement of troops ever took place before, across three thousand miles of sea, followed by adequate equipment and supplies, and carried safely through extraordinary dangers of attack,—dangers which were alike strange and infinitely difficult to guard against. In all this movement only seven hundred and fifty-eight men were lost by enemy attack,—six hundred and thirty of whom were upon a single English transport which was sunk near the Orkney Islands.

I need not tell you what lay back of this great movement of men and material. It is not invidious to say that back of it lay a supporting organization of the industries of the country and of all its productive activities more complete, more thorough in method and effective in result, more spirited and unanimous in purpose and effort than any other great belligerent had been able

to effect. We profited greatly by the experience of the nations which had already been engaged for nearly three years in the exigent and exacting business, their every resource and every executive proficiency taxed to the utmost. We were their pupils. But we learned quickly and acted with a promptness and a readiness of cooperation that justify our great pride that we were able to serve the world with unparalleled energy and quick accomplishment. [Applause.]

But it is not the physical scale and executive efficiency of preparation, supply, equipment and despatch that I would dwell upon, but the mettle and quality of the officers and men we sent over and of the sailors who kept the seas, and the spirit of the nation that stood behind them. [Applause.] No soldiers or sailors ever proved themselves more quickly ready for the test of battle or acquitted themselves with more splendid courage and achievement when put to the test. [Applause.] Those of us who played some part in directing the great processes by which the war was pushed irresistibly forward to the final triumph may now forget all that and delight our thoughts with the story of what our men did. Their officers understood the grim and exacting task they had undertaken and performed it with an audacity, efficiency, and unhesitating courage that touch the story of convoy and battle with imperishable distinction at every turn, whether the enterprise were great or small,—from their great chiefs, Pershing and Sims, down to the youngest lieutenant [applause]; and their men were worthy of them,—such men as hardly need to be commanded, and go to their terrible adventure blithely and with the quick intelligence of those who know just what it is they would accomplish. I am proud to be the fellow-countryman of men of such stuff and valour. [Applause.] Those of us who stayed at home did our duty; the war could not have been won or the gallant men who fought it given their opportunity to win it otherwise; but for many a long day we shall think ourselves "accurs'd we were not there, and hold our manhoods cheap while any speaks that fought" with these at St. Mihiel or Thierry. [Applause.] The memory of those days of triumphant battle will go with these fortunate men to their graves; and each will have his favourite memory. "Old men forget; yet all shall be forgot, but he'll remember with advantages what feats he did that day!"

What we all thank God for with deepest gratitude is that our men went in force into the line of battle just at the critical moment when the whole fate of the world seemed to hang in the balance and threw their fresh strength into the ranks of freedom in time to turn the whole tide and sweep of the fateful struggle,—turn it once for all, so that thenceforth it was back, back, back for their enemies, always back, never again forward! [Applause.] After that it was only a scant four months before the commanders of the Central Empires knew themselves beaten; and now their very empires are in liquidation!

And throughout it all how fine the spirit of the nation was: what unity of purpose, what untiring zeal! What elevation of purpose ran through all its splendid display of strength, its untiring accomplishment. I have said that those of us who stayed at home to do the work of organization and supply will always wish that we had been with the men whom we sustained by our labour; but we can never be ashamed. It has been an inspiring thing to be here in the midst of fine men who had turned aside from every private interest of their own and devoted the whole of their trained capacity to the tasks that supplied the sinews of the whole great undertaking! The patriotism, the unselfishness, the thoroughgoing devotion and distinguished capacity that marked their toilsome labours, day after day, month after month, have made them fit mates and comrades of the men in the trenches and on the sea. And not the men here in Washington only. They have but directed the vast achievement. Throughout innumerable factories, upon innumerable farms, in the depths of coal mines and iron mines and copper mines, wherever the stuffs of industry were to be obtained and prepared, in the shipyards, on the railways, at the docks, on the sea, in every labour that was needed to sustain the battle lines, men have vied with each other to do their part and do it well. They can look any man-at-arms in the face, and say, We also strove to win and gave the best that was in us to make our fleets and armies sure of their triumph!

And what shall we say of the women,—of their instant intelligence, quickening every task that they touched; their capacity for organization and cooperation, which gave their action discipline and enhanced the effectiveness of everything they attempted; their aptitude at tasks to which they had never before set their hands; their utter self-sacrifice alike in what they did and in what they gave? Their contribution to the great result is beyond appraisal. They have added a new lustre to the annals of American womanhood. [Applause.]

The least tribute we can pay them is to make them the equals of men in political rights [applause] as they have proved themselves their equals in every field of practical work they have entered, whether for themselves or for their country. These great days of completed achievement would be sadly marred were we to omit that act of justice. [Applause.] Besides the immense practical services they have rendered, the women of the country have been the moving spirits in the systematic economies by which our people have voluntarily assisted to supply the suffering peoples of the world and the armies upon every front with food and everything else that we had that might serve the common cause. The details of such a story can never be fully written, but we carry them at our hearts and thank God that we can say that we are the kinsmen of such.

And now we are sure of the great triumph for which every sacrifice was made. It has come, come in its completeness, and with the pride and inspiration of these days of achievement quick within us we turn to the tasks of peace again,—a peace secure against the violence of irresponsible monarchs and ambitious military coteries and made ready for a new order, for new foundations of justice and fair dealing.

We are about to give order and organization to this peace not only for ourselves but for the other peoples of the world as well, so far as they will suffer us to serve them. It is international justice that we seek, not domestic safety merely. Our thoughts have dwelt of late upon Europe, upon Asia, upon the near and the far East, very little upon the acts of peace and accommodation that wait to be performed at our own doors. While we are adjusting our relations with the rest of the world is it not of capital importance that we should clear away all grounds of misunderstanding with our immediate neighbors and give proof of the friendship we really feel? I hope that the members of the Senate will permit me to speak once more of the unratified treaty of friendship and adjustment with the Republic of Colombia. I very earnestly urge upon them an early and favourable action upon that vital matter. I believe that they will feel, with me, that the stage of affairs is now set for such action as will be not only just but generous and in the spirit of the new age upon which we have so happily entered.

So far as our domestic affairs are concerned the problem of our return to peace is a problem of economic and industrial readjustment. That problem is less serious for us than it may turn out to be for the nations which have suffered the disarrangements and the losses of war longer than we. Our people, moreover, do not wait to be coached and led. They know their own business, are quick and resourceful at every readjustment, definite in purpose, and self-reliant in action. Any leading strings we might seek to put them in would speedily become hopelessly tangled because they would pay no attention to them and go their own way. All that we can do as their legislative and executive servants is to mediate the process of change here, there, and elsewhere as we may. I have heard much counsel as to the plans that should be formed and personally conducted to a happy consummation, but from no quarter have I seen any general scheme of "reconstruction" emerge which I thought it likely we could force our spirited business men and self-reliant labourers to accept with due pliancy and obedience.

While the war lasted we set up many agencies by which to direct the industries of the country in the services it was necessary for them to render, by which to make sure of an abundant supply of the materials needed, by which to check undertakings that could for the time be dispensed with and stimulate those that were most serviceable in war, by which to gain for the purchasing departments of the Government a certain control over the prices of essential articles and materials, by which to restrain trade with alien enemies, make the most of the available shipping, and systematize financial transactions, both public and private, so that there would be no unnecessary conflict or confusion,—by which, in short, to put every material energy of the country in harness to draw the common load and make of us one team in the accomplishment of a great task. But the moment we knew the armistice to have been signed we took the harness off. Raw materials upon which the Government had kept its hand for fear there should not be enough for the industries that supplied the armies have been released and put into the general market again. Great industrial plants whose whole output and machinery had been taken over for the uses of the Government have been set free to return to the uses to which they were put before the war. It has not been possible to remove so readily or so quickly the control of foodstuffs and of shipping, because the world has still to be fed from our granaries and the ships are still needed to send supplies to our men overseas and to bring the men back as fast as the disturbed conditions on the other side of the water permit; but even

there restraints are being relaxed as much as possible and more and more as the weeks go by.

Never before have there been agencies in existence in this country which knew so much of the field of supply, of labour, and of industry as the War Industries Board, the War Trade Board, the Labour Department, the Food Administration, and the Fuel Administration have known since their labours became thoroughly systematized; and they have not been isolated agencies; they have been directed by men who represented the permanent Departments of the Government and so have been the centres of unified and cooperative action. It has been the policy of the Executive, therefore, since the armistice was assured (which is in effect a complete submission of the enemy) to put the knowledge of these bodies at the disposal of the business men of the country and to offer their intelligent mediation at every point and in every matter where it was desired. It is surprising how fast the process of return to a peace footing has moved in the three weeks since the fighting stopped. It promises to outrun any inquiry that may be instituted and any aid that may be offered. It will not be easy to direct it any better than it will direct itself. The American business man is of quick initiative.

The ordinary and normal processes of private initiative will not, however, provide immediate employment for all of the men of our returning armies. Those who are of trained capacity, those who are skilled workmen, those who have acquired familiarity with established businesses, those who are ready and willing to go to the farms, all those whose aptitudes are known or will be sought out by employers will find no difficulty, it is safe to say, in finding place and employment. But there will be others who will be at a loss where to gain a livelihood unless pains are taken to guide them and put them in the way of work. There will be a large floating residuum of labour which should not be left wholly to shift for itself. It seems to me important, therefore, that the development of public works of every sort should be promptly resumed, in order that opportunities should be created for unskilled labour in particular, and that plans should be made for such developments of our unused lands and our natural resources as we have hitherto lacked stimulation to undertake.

I particularly direct your attention to the very practical plans which the Secretary of the Interior has developed in his annual report and before your Committees for the reclamation of arid, swamp, and cut-over lands which might, if the States were willing and able to cooperate, redeem some three hundred million acres of land for cultivation. There are said to be fifteen or twenty million acres of land in the West, at present arid, for whose reclamation water is available, if properly conserved. There are about two hundred and thirty million acres from which the forests have been cut but which have never yet been cleared for the plow and which lie waste and desolate. These lie scattered all over the Union. And there are nearly eighty million acres of land that lie under swamps or subject to periodical overflow or too wet for anything but grazing which it is perfectly feasible to drain and protect and redeem. The Congress can at once direct thousands of the returning soldiers to the reclamation of the arid lands which it has already undertaken, if it will but enlarge the plans and the appropriations which it has entrusted to the Department of the Interior. It is possible in dealing with our unused land to effect a great rural and agricultural development which will afford the best sort of opportunity to men who want to help themselves; and the Secretary of the Interior has thought the possible methods out in a way which is worthy of your most friendly attention.

I have spoken of the control which must yet for a while, perhaps for a long while, be exercised over shipping because of the priority of service to which our forces overseas are entitled and which should also be accorded the shipments which are to save recently liberated peoples from starvation and many devastated regions from permanent ruin. May I not say a special word about the needs of Belgium and northern France? No sums of money paid by way of indemnity will serve of themselves to save them from hopeless disadvantage for years to come. Something more must be done than merely find the money. If they had money and raw materials in abundance to-morrow they could not resume their place in the industry of the world to-morrow,—the very important place they held before the flame of war swept across them. Many of their factories are razed to the ground. Much of their machinery is destroyed or has been taken away. Their people are scattered and many of their best workmen are dead. Their markets will be taken by others, if they are not in some special way assisted to rebuild their factories and replace their lost instruments of manufacture. They should not be left to the vicissitudes of the sharp competition for materials and for industrial

facilities which is now to set in. I hope, therefore, that the Congress will not be unwilling, if it should become necessary, to grant to some such agency as the War Trade Board the right to establish priorities of export and supply for the benefit of these people whom we have been so happy to assist in saving from the German terror and whom we must not now thoughtlessly leave to shift for themselves in a pitiless competitive market.

For the steadying and facilitation of our own domestic business readjustments nothing is more important than the immediate determination of the taxes that are to be levied for 1918, 1919, and 1920. As much of the burden of taxation must be lifted from business as sound methods of financing the Government will permit, and those who conduct the great essential industries of the country must be told as exactly as possible what obligations to the Government they will be expected to meet in the years immediately ahead of them. It will be of serious consequence to the country to delay removing all uncertainties in this matter a single day longer than the right processes of debate justify. It is idle to talk of successful and confident business reconstruction before those uncertainties are resolved.

If the war had continued it would have been necessary to raise at least eight billion dollars by taxation payable in the year 1919; but the war has ended and I agree with the Secretary of the Treasury that it will be safe to reduce the amount to six billions. An immediate rapid decline in the expenses of the Government is not to be looked for. Contracts made for war supplies will, indeed, be rapidly cancelled and liquidated, but their immediate liquidation will make heavy drains on the Treasury for the months just ahead of us. The maintenance of our forces on the other side of the sea is still necessary. A considerable proportion of those forces must remain in Europe during the period of occupation, and those which are brought home will be transported and demobilized at heavy expense for months to come. The interest on our war debt must of course be paid and provision made for the retirement of the obligations of the Government which represent it. But these demands will of course fall much below what a continuation of military operations would have entailed and six billions should suffice to supply a sound foundation for the financial operations of the year.

I entirely concur with the Secretary of the Treasury in recommending that the two billions needed in addition to the four billions provided by existing law be obtained from the profits which have accrued and shall accrue from war contracts and distinctively war business, but that these taxes be confined to the war profits accruing in 1918, or in 1919 from business originating in war contracts. I urge your acceptance of his recommendation that provision be made now, not subsequently, that the taxes to be paid in 1920 should be reduced from six to four billions. Any arrangements less definite than these would add elements of doubt and confusion to the critical period of industrial readjustment through which the country must now immediately pass, and which no true friend of the nation's essential business interests can afford to be responsible for creating or prolonging. Clearly determined conditions, clearly and simply charted, are indispensable to the economic revival and rapid industrial development which may confidently be expected if we act now and sweep all interrogation points away.

I take it for granted that the Congress will carry out the naval programme which was undertaken before we entered the war. The Secretary of the Navy has submitted to your Committees for authorization that part of the programme which covers the building plans of the next three years. These plans have been prepared along the lines and in accordance with the policy which the Congress established, not under the exceptional conditions of the war, but with the intention of adhering to a definite method of development for the navy. I earnestly recommend the uninterrupted pursuit of that policy. It would clearly be unwise for us to attempt to adjust our programmes to a future world policy as yet undetermined.

The question which causes me the greatest concern is the question of the policy to be adopted towards the railroads. I frankly turn to you for counsel upon it. I have no confident judgment of my own. I do not see how any thoughtful man can have who knows anything of the complexity of the problem. It is a problem which must be studied, studied immediately, and studied without bias or prejudice. Nothing can be gained by becoming partisans of any particular plan of settlement.

It was necessary that the administration of the railways should be taken over by the Government so long as the war lasted. It would have been impossible otherwise to establish and carry through under a single direction the necessary priorities of shipment. It would have been impossible otherwise to

combine maximum production at the factories and mines and farms with the maximum possible car supply to take the products to the ports and markets; impossible to route troop shipments and freight shipments without regard to the advantage or disadvantage of the roads employed; impossible to subordinate, when necessary, all questions of convenience to the public necessity; impossible to give the necessary financial support to the roads from the public treasury. But all these necessities have now been served, and the question is, What is best for the railroads and for the public in the future?

Exceptional circumstances and exceptional methods of administration were not needed to convince us that the railroads were not equal to the immense tasks of transportation imposed upon them by the rapid and continuous development of the industries of the country. We knew that already. And we knew that they were unequal to it partly because their full cooperation was rendered impossible by law and their competition made obligatory, so that it has been impossible to assign to them severally the traffic which could best be carried by their respective lines in the interest of expedition and national economy.

We may hope, I believe, for the formal conclusion of the war by treaty by the time Spring has come. The twenty-one months to which the present control of the railways is limited after formal proclamation of peace shall have been made will run at the farthest, I take it for granted, only to the January of 1921. The full equipment of the railways which the federal administration had planned could not be completed within any such period. The present law does not permit the use of the revenues of the several roads for the execution of such plans except by formal contract with their directors, some of whom will consent while some will not, and therefore does not afford sufficient authority to undertake improvements upon the scale upon which it would be necessary to undertake them. Every approach to this difficult subject-matter of decision brings us face to face, therefore, with this unanswered question: What is it right that we should do with the railroads, in the interest of the public and in fairness to their owners?

Let me say at once that I have no answer ready. The only thing that is perfectly clear to me is that it is not fair either to the public or to the owners of the railroads to leave the question unanswered and that it will presently become my duty to relinquish control of the roads, even before the expiration of the statutory period, unless there should appear some clear prospect in the meantime of a legislative solution. Their release would at least produce one element of a solution, namely certainty and a quick stimulation of private initiative.

I believe that it will be serviceable for me to set forth as explicitly as possible the alternative courses that lie open to our choice. We can simply release the roads and go back to the old conditions of private management, unrestricted competition, and multiform regulation by both state and federal authorities; or we can go to the opposite extreme and establish complete government control, accompanied, if necessary, by actual government ownership; or we can adopt an intermediate course of modified private control, under a more unified and affirmative public regulation and under such alterations of the law as will permit wasteful competition to be avoided and a considerable degree of unification of administration to be effected, as, for example, by regional corporations under which the railways of definable areas would be in effect combined in single systems.

The one conclusion that I am ready to state with confidence is that it would be a disservice alike to the country and to the owners of the railroads to return to the old conditions unmodified. Those are conditions of restraint without development. There is nothing affirmative or helpful about them. What the country chiefly needs is that all its means of transportation should be developed, its railways, its waterways, its highways, and its countryside roads. Some new element of policy, therefore, is absolutely necessary,—necessary for the service of the public, necessary for the release of credit to those who are administering the railways, necessary for the protection of their security holders. The old policy may be changed much or little, but surely it cannot wisely be left as it was. I hope that the Congress will have a complete and impartial study of the whole problem instituted at once and prosecuted as rapidly as possible. I stand ready and anxious to release the roads from the present control and I must do so at a very early date if by waiting until the statutory limit of time is reached I shall be merely prolonging the period of doubt and uncertainty which is hurtful to every interest concerned.

I welcome this occasion to announce to the Congress my purpose to join in Paris the representatives of the governments with which we have been associated in the war against the Central Empires for the purpose of discussing with them the main features of the treaty of peace. [Applause.] I realize

the great inconveniences that will attend my leaving the country, particularly at this time, but the conclusion that it was my paramount duty to go has been forced upon me by considerations which I hope will seem as conclusive to you as they have seemed to me.

The allied governments have accepted the bases of peace which I outlined to the Congress on the eighth of January last, as the Central Empires also have, and very reasonably desire my personal counsel in their interpretation and application, and it is highly desirable that I should give it in order that the sincere desire of our Government to contribute without selfish purpose of any kind to settlements that will be of common benefit to all the nations concerned may be made fully manifest. The peace settlements which are now to be agreed upon are of transcendent importance both to us and to the rest of the world, and I know of no business or interest which should take precedence of them. The gallant men of our armed forces on land and sea have consciously fought for the ideals which they knew to be the ideals of their country; I have sought to express those ideals; they have accepted my statements of them as the substance of their own thought and purpose, as the associated governments have accepted them; I owe it to them to see to it, so far as in me lies, that no false or mistaken interpretation is put upon them, and no possible effort omitted to realize them. It is now my duty to play my full part in making good what they offered their life's blood to obtain. [Applause.] I can think of no call to service which could transcend this.

I shall be in close touch with you and with affairs on this side the water, and you will know all that I do. At my request, the French and English governments have absolutely removed the censorship of cable news which until within a fortnight they had maintained and there is now no censorship whatever exercised at this end except upon attempted trade communications with enemy countries. It has been necessary to keep an open wire constantly available between Paris and the Department of State and another between France and the Department of War. In order that this might be done with the least possible interference with the other uses of the cables, I have temporarily taken over the control of both cables in order that they may be used as a single system. I did so at the advice of the most experienced cable officials, and I hope that the results will justify my hope that the news of the next few months may pass with the utmost freedom and with the least possible delay from each side of the sea to the other. [Applause.]

May I not hope, Gentlemen of the Congress, that in the delicate tasks I shall have to perform on the other side of the sea, in my efforts truly and faithfully to interpret the principles and purposes of the country we love, I may have the encouragement and the added strength of your united support? [Applause.] I realize the magnitude and difficulty of the duty I am undertaking; I am poignantly aware of its grave responsibilities. I am the servant of the nation. I can have no private thought or purpose of my own in performing such an errand. I go to give the best that is in me to the common settlements which I must now assist in arriving at in conference with the other working heads of the associated governments. I shall count upon your friendly countenance and encouragement. I shall not be inaccessible. The cables and the wireless will render me available for any counsel or service you may desire of me, and I shall be happy in the thought that I am constantly in touch with the weighty matters of domestic policy with which we shall have to deal. I shall make my absence as brief as possible and shall hope to return with the happy assurance that it has been possible to translate into action the great ideals for which America has striven. [Applause.]

At 1 o'clock and 45 minutes p. m. the President retired from the Hall of the House.

Thereupon the Vice President and the Members of the Senate returned to their Chamber.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. RAKER, for five days, on account of important business and inability to reach Washington sooner.

To Mr. WALDO, at the request of Mr. SIEGEL, indefinitely, on account of serious illness.

To Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana, indefinitely, on account of illness.

To Mr. EMERSON, indefinitely, on account of serious illness in his family.

To Mr. VOIGT, at the request of Mr. ESCH, for 10 days, on account of illness in his family.

ANTONIO M. MARTIN RIVERO (H. DOC. NO. 1460).

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, with the accompanying documents, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of State inclosing a draft of a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to permit Mr. Antonio M. Martin Rivero, a citizen of Cuba, to receive instruction at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis at the expense of the Government of Cuba.

The Secretary of State points out that the passage of the resolution would be regarded as an act of courtesy by the Government of Cuba and that it would follow established precedents.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, 2 December, 1918.

MEAT-PACKING INDUSTRY (H. DOC. NO. 1297, PT. II).

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith for the information of the Congress Part II of the summary of the report of the Federal Trade Commission on the Meat Packing Industry, being a part of the commission's food investigation.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, 2 December, 1918.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE ARKANSAS RIVER (H. REPT. 838).

Mr. WINGO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 13153) extending the time for the construction of a bridge across the Arkansas River at the foot of Garrison Avenue, at Fort Smith, Ark., which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the time for commencing the construction and completion of a bridge authorized by the act of Congress approved July 27, 1917, to be built across the Arkansas River, at the foot of Garrison Avenue, at Fort Smith, Ark., by the Sebastian bridge district, are hereby extended to one year and three years, respectively, from July 27, 1918.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 3, strike out the word "time" and insert in lieu thereof the word "times."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. GILLETTE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the leader of the House what his program is for to-day.

Mr. KITCHIN. After this matter is concluded, one way or the other, I am going to move to adjourn.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman from Arkansas yield for a question?

Mr. WINGO. Certainly.

Mr. MANN. What is the necessity of taking this bill up to-day? It is not yet on the calendar.

Mr. WINGO. It comes to-day with a unanimous report from the committee, and is not yet on the calendar.

Mr. MANN. What is the necessity for passing it to-day?

Mr. WINGO. The necessity for prompt action arises out of these facts: Authority for the construction of this bridge was granted by a legislative act creating an improvement district several years ago. Unless the time to construct this bridge across this stream is extended this public improvement will be practically defeated, because they must advertise for bids and let the contract before the 1st of January. They have no authority to let that contract until they have full authority to construct the bridge, which includes the permission of the Federal Government.

Mr. MANN. But this is the 2d day of December. There is quite a time yet until the 1st of January. We could pass this bill to-morrow. It is very unusual to take up matters by unanimous consent on the first day of the session. Why not pass the bill to-morrow or Wednesday?

Mr. WINGO. I appreciate that fact, and I sought to impress it upon the House on the last day of the last session of Congress. I was then assured that if I would not press it at that time over the gentleman's agreement that it should be passed the first day of this session. The necessity which the gentleman wants to get at is this: I want it passed to-day so that it can be passed by the Senate to-morrow and be presented to the President for his signature before he goes to Europe.

Mr. MANN. I understand; but the Constitution provides a method of having a bill enacted into law without the signature of the President. I take it the President would not leave the country with the gentleman's bill in a position where it could not become a law or where Congress could not act upon anything. If the gentleman's bill were passed to-morrow, and passed by the Senate within a short time, it would become a law before the 1st of January, after it is presented to the President and he does not sign it and the period of 10 days elapses. Why does not the gentleman wait and present the bill to the President?

Mr. WINGO. To be perfectly frank with the gentleman, under the peculiar conditions that exist legally with reference to this bridge district I want to take the surest and most expeditious route, and upon the assurance of the House that it would permit me to pass it on the first day I did not press it during the existence of the gentleman's agreement during the last session.

Mr. MANN. That excuse is not a good one. Not pressing a bill on the last day of a session does not amount to anything at all. Lots of men do not press bills then if they think they can not pass them. Gentlemen do not press the bill because they could not pass it. Now, here is the situation: I am not criticizing the President for going abroad. I am inclined to think if I were in his position I would feel inclined to do the same thing, but the gentleman is afraid to trust his bill becoming the law by the 1st of January to its presentation to the President for fear he can not find the President to whom to present it, and if his fear is right about a bridge bill what is his fear to be about important legislation? The President will not be in this country. He will not be accessible. The bill enrolled and duly passed by both Houses can not be presented to him personally. It has been the custom to take bills to the White House. That is the custom. A presentation to an official at the White House is a presentation to the President. But if the President is abroad and is not capable of receiving the message the question is whether somebody else is entitled to act in that capacity. The Constitution of the United States says that when the President is incapacitated or can not be reached in some way the Vice President is to perform the duties of his office. Now, are we going to be put in a position that for the next six weeks Congress can not by any method it wishes to pursue accomplish anything? We pass a bill or a resolution. The gentleman's course indicates that he thinks if it were sent to the White House that would not be a presentation to the President, so that it could not become a law by failure of the President to sign it. It can not become a law by the President signing it, because he can not get at it.

Mr. WINGO. Mr. Speaker, I should not want by my silence to leave the impression that I agree with the gentleman's interpretation—

Mr. MANN. But the gentleman's course agrees with it.

Mr. WINGO. Before I get to that I want to suggest the practical fact that confronts me. Even if the President were not abroad, there is something else to be done in the letting of this contract besides this. It has to be advertised, and the board has not authority to advertise for bids even before this should become a law. I think, to be perfectly frank with the gentleman, I am fearful rather we will not get through in time to comply with the peculiar requirements of the statute governing the erection of this bridge. Now, the gentleman has suggested that my course leads to the conclusion that I am afraid the bill can not be presented to the President. I will be frank with the gentleman, as he has asked my opinion, and state that my conclusion as a lawyer, humble as my opinion may be, is that the President when he receives a bill from Congress is acting as an official and not as a person and a presentation at the President's office is a presentation to the President of the United States.

Mr. STAFFORD. Has the gentleman any authority?

Mr. WINGO. None but sound reasoning and common sense.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman will remember that the President has officially informed us that he will not be at his office. That is official information.

Mr. WINGO. Yes; the President has done that. He has informed us officially, and the country has recognized even before the President informed us officially, that the situation was such as to make it his duty to go abroad, and certainly I should not want the President to stay at home on account of a bridge bill, even if I held the gentleman's view, and forego the discharge of his duty in the international crisis that exists.

Mr. MANN. I have not objected to the consideration of the gentleman's bill; that has been given.

Mr. WINGO. I appreciate—

Mr. MANN. I am not objecting to the President's going abroad, but I think sometime some wise gentlemen on the ma-

majority side of the House ought to be able to inform the Congress what course is to be pursued when these matters come before us. Is there any way by which we may make into law anything through Congress before the President returns?

Mr. LONGWORTH. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. WINGO. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. LONGWORTH. The gentleman may recall it has been on many occasions the presidential custom to hand the pen with which he signed a bill for some favored project to the gentleman interested in it. How would the gentleman from Arkansas attempt to get the pen in this case?

Mr. WINGO. I am willing, if I get the law, to let some one else have the pen. We want the bridge and have for years, and the Capital Issues Committee held it up until the time expired, and now we have to pass this extension act in order that this much-needed bridge can be promptly constructed.

Mr. MONDELL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WINGO. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. MONDELL. As I understand it, the gentleman from Arkansas gives it as his legal opinion—and I am sure that he is a good lawyer—that the delivery of the bill at the White House is equivalent to the delivery of the bill to the President or presentation to the President. Now, following that view of the matter, the gentleman's bill, if it passes any time in the near future, could be delivered to the White House and in due course would become a law. So, from the gentleman's own view of the matter, there does not seem to be any urgency concerning it.

Mr. WINGO. It is not only necessary to pass it through this House and through another House, but then bids have to be advertised for, considered, and one accepted, and all that under the law requires time.

Mr. MONDELL. As I understand the gentleman from Arkansas, the absence of the President from the White House would have no effect upon his bill at all, except to insure its becoming a law at the end of 10 days.

Mr. WINGO. That is my humble opinion.

Mr. GREENE of Vermont. Is it the gentleman's opinion that the presentation of a bill to an empty White House is equivalent to giving it to a Democratic President?

Mr. WINGO. No; I think not; nor to a Republican President.

Mr. GILLETT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WINGO. I will.

Mr. GILLETT. Suppose the President officially notified the House that he was to be at his summer residence in New Jersey, would you under those circumstances say that the presenting of a bill at the White House was all that was necessary?

Mr. WINGO. I think so. When he has been absent from the White House in the past, bills have been delivered there.

Mr. GILLETT. And if it laid there for 10 days it would become a law?

Mr. WINGO. Yes.

Mr. SLOAN. Does not the gentleman presume that if the President of the United States goes beyond the 3-mile limit and takes himself out of position to perform his duty in reference to his bridge bill, that the Vice President of the United States will consider it his duty to assume it at once?

Mr. WINGO. I am not going to indulge in presumptions as to how an executive will perform his duty. I concern myself only with the discharge of my duties, confident that the executive officers will discharge theirs.

Mr. SLOAN. I would like to ask the gentleman if he would not understand it to be a fact that when the President of the United States puts it out of his own power to perform the ordinary functions of President of the United States by leaving the country over which he is supposed to preside, the contingent officer, also elected by the people, would have the courage to do what he should and occupy the White House and perform the duties of the President of the United States?

Mr. WINGO. I never cross a bridge until I get to it. [Laughter.]

Mr. LONGWORTH. But the gentleman's bill is a bridge bill. [Laughter.]

Mr. WALSH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WINGO. I will.

Mr. WALSH. Is it any part of the gentleman's purpose in advocating this important legislation to make a test case of this question as to the President leaving the country when legislation is pending?

Mr. WINGO. Certainly not. I have no desire to test any question that might be involved. I am confident no question will be raised.

Mr. WALSH. That is why the gentleman is so free with his legal opinion?

Mr. WINGO. No; I was asked for my opinion. I did not volunteer it. It costs nothing. The gentleman is not bound to take it.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read a third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. WINGO, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, December 3, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting communications from the heads of executive departments and other Government establishments submitting supplemental estimates of appropriations for increase in statutory salaries of officers and employees for the fiscal year 1920 (H. Doc. No. 1365); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

2. A letter from the chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, transmitting Part II of the Report of the Federal Trade Commission on the Meat Industry, being a part of the commission's food investigation (H. Doc. No. 1297, pt. ii); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and ordered to be printed.

3. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a statement of expenditures of the appropriations for the United States Court of Customs Appeals for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918 (H. Doc. No. 1366); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice and ordered to be printed.

4. A letter from the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, transmitting information regarding purchase and exchange of typewriting machines during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918 (H. Doc. No. 1367); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

5. A letter from the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, transmitting statement of officers and employees of the Smithsonian Institution who have traveled on official business from Washington to points outside of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918 (H. Doc. No. 1368); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

6. A letter from the chairman of the United States Tariff Commission, transmitting copy of the second annual report of the United States Tariff Commission (H. Doc. No. 1369); to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

7. A letter from the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, transmitting statement for the first four months of the current fiscal year of the average number of employees who received increased compensation at the rate of \$120 per annum and average number by grades who received the same at each other rate (H. Doc. No. 1370); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

8. A letter from the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, transmitting detailed statement of expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, under the appropriations for "International Exchanges," "American Ethnology," the "Astrophysical Observatory," the "International Catalogue of Scientific Literature," the "National Museum," the "National Zoological Park," etc. (H. Doc. No. 1371); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

9. A letter from the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting statement of typewriters and other labor-saving devices purchased and exchanged during the fiscal year 1918 (H. Doc. No. 1372); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

10. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting statement submitted by the Chief of Ordnance, United States Army, of the costs of all types and experimental manufacture of guns and other articles and the average cost of the several classes of guns and other articles manufactured by the Government at the

several arsenals (H. Doc. No. 1373); to the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department and ordered to be printed.

11. A letter from the Secretary of the United States Senate, transmitting report of the average number of employees of the United States Senate who received the \$120 per annum increase this year (H. Doc. No. 1374); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

12. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting statements submitted by the Chief of Ordnance, United States Army, of the expenditures and allotment cost of arms, components of arms, and appendages fabricated, altered, and repaired during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918 (H. Doc. No. 1375); to the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department and ordered to be printed.

13. A letter from the superintendent of the State, War, and Navy Department Building, transmitting report concerning employees of this office receiving increase of compensation (H. Doc. No. 1376); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

14. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting report of average number of employees receiving increased compensation under the act approved July 3, 1918, making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government (H. Doc. No. 1377); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

15. A letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting annual report of operations of the Postal Savings System for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918 (H. Doc. No. 1378); to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads and ordered to be printed.

16. A letter from the Acting Postmaster General, transmitting statement showing in detail what officers or employees have traveled on official business from Washington to points outside of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918 (H. Doc. No. 1379); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department and ordered to be printed.

17. A letter from the president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting report of the official operations of the government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918 (H. Doc. No. 1431); to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

18. A letter from the United States Employees' Compensation Commission, transmitting statement of all travel performed during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1917, and June 30, 1918, by officers and employees of this commission other than those who in the discharge of their regular duties are required to travel constantly (H. Doc. No. 1380); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

19. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, recommending appropriations for certain increases in salaries of officers and employees in the Treasury Department (H. Doc. No. 1381); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

20. A letter from the president of the United States Civil Service Commission, transmitting a statement showing the typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices exchanged in part payment for new machines during the fiscal year 1918 (H. Doc. No. 1382); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

21. A letter from the chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, transmitting report of typewriters, adding machines, and other similar labor-saving devices exchanged during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918 (H. Doc. No. 1383); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

22. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Labor, transmitting an itemized statement of the actual expenditures during the fiscal year 1918 from the appropriations "Miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Naturalization, 1918" (H. Doc. No. 1384); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Labor and ordered to be printed.

23. A letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting memorandum of allowances granted payable from the appropriation for unusual conditions for the fiscal year 1918 (H. Doc. No. 1385); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department and ordered to be printed.

24. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a tentative draft of a proposed bill extending the benefit of the war-risk insurance act to certain civilians employed by the Army (H. Doc. No. 1386); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and ordered to be printed.

25. A letter from the managing director of War Finance Corporation, transmitting report of War Finance Corporation covering operations from date of organization to November 30, 1918, inclusive (H. Doc. No. 1387); to the Committee on Banking and Currency and ordered to be printed.

26. A letter from the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting a statement showing the employment under appropriation for the valuation of carriers for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918 (H. Doc. No. 1388); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and ordered to be printed.

27. A letter from the acting chairman United States Shipping Board, transmitting a statement showing the number of persons, the grades or character of positions, the original rates of compensation, and the increased rates of compensation, as required by section 2 of the act of Congress approved June 12, 1917 (H. Doc. No. 1389); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

28. A letter from the acting chairman of the United States Shipping Board, transmitting a statement of travel made by officers and employees of the United States Shipping Board from Washington, D. C., during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918 (H. Doc. No. 1390); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

29. A letter from the Acting Postmaster General, transmitting report of the finances of the department for the preceding year, a report of the amount expended in the department for the preceding fiscal year, and a report with reference to the appropriation "Increase of compensation, Post Office Department, 1919" (H. Doc. No. 1391); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department and ordered to be printed.

30. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting estimate of appropriation for electrical protection to Subtreasury vaults for consideration in connection with the sundry civil estimates for the fiscal year 1920 (H. Doc. No. 1392); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

31. A letter from the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, transmitting statement showing typewriters exchanged, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, fiscal year 1918 (H. Doc. No. 1393); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

32. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting estimate of appropriation, New York, N. Y., quarantine station, for inclusion in the sundry civil appropriation bill (H. Doc. No. 1394); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

33. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of War, transmitting report by the officer in charge public buildings and grounds concerning methods of reducing the cost of operating fountains in the Union Station Plaza (H. Doc. No. 1395); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

34. A letter from the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting report showing number of persons, the grades and character of positions, the original rates of compensation, and the increased rates of compensation under the act of June 12, 1917 (H. Doc. No. 1396); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

35. A letter from the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting a statement showing the travel of all officials and employees who have traveled on official business from Washington to points outside the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918 (H. Doc. No. 1397); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

36. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination of Bayous des Cannes and Nezpique, La. (H. Doc. No. 1398); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

37. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination of Coos Channel, East Channel, Oreg. (H. Doc. No. 1399); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

38. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination of Queens Creek, Onslow County, N. C. (H. Doc. No. 1459); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

39. A message from the President of the United States, transmitting a report from the Secretary of State inclosing draft of joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to permit Mr. Antonio M. Martin Rivero, a citizen of Cuba, to receive instructions at the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis, at the expense of the Government of Cuba (H. Doc. No. 1460); to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be printed.

40. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a tentative draft of a bill fixing a limitation of time for bringing suits against the United States in certain cases (H. Doc. No. 1360); to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

41. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting information relative to the necessity of supplying hospital accommodations for discharged sick and disabled soldiers and sailors and others entitled to treatment by the Public Health Service (H. Doc. No. 1361); to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and ordered to be printed.

42. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting tentative drafts of bills amending certain sections of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to patents (H. Doc. No. 1362); to the Committee on Patents and ordered to be printed.

43. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination of Elk River, Md. (H. Doc. No. 1363); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

44. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination of Lake Worth Inlet, Palm Beach County, Fla. (H. Doc. No. 1364); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustration.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. BARKLEY, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 13153) extending the time for the construction of a bridge across the Arkansas River at the foot of Garrison Avenue at Fort Smith, Ark., reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 838), and as so amended recommend that it pass.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. JONES: A bill (H. R. 13173) to provide for the retention of all uniforms issued to soldiers and sailors of the United States who have been honorably discharged, providing also for the privilege of using same for a stated period of time; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BLANTON: A bill (H. R. 13174) providing for the local commemoration in his home county of the supreme sacrifice made by each soldier, sailor, marine, and aviator who lost his life while in the service of the United States during the present war; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. SNYDER: A bill (H. R. 13175) for the relief of commissioned officers of the Army recommended for promotion; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BLANTON: A bill (H. R. 13176) providing for the wearing of uniforms after demobilization; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13177) providing for railroad transportation home to be furnished emergency war workers employed by the Government when dismissed from positions; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. OLIVER of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 13178) to provide a preliminary survey of the Sipsey River, Ala., with a view to the control of its floods; to the Committee on Flood Control.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13179) to provide a preliminary survey of the Cahaba River, Ala., with a view to the control of its floods; to the Committee on Flood Control.

By Mr. GRIEST: A bill (H. R. 13180) providing for a survey of Susquehanna River between the mouth of said river, in the State of Maryland, and the city of Harrisburg, on said river, in the State of Pennsylvania; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. SNYDER: A bill (H. R. 13181) to regulate the sale and promotion of stocks, bonds, etc.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BLACK: A bill (H. R. 13182) to repeal certain provisions of an act of Congress approved June 15, 1917, known as "the espionage law," and certain provisions of an act of Congress approved October 6, 1917, known as "trading-with-the-enemy act," in so far as such provisions limit or forbid the export of raw cotton; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SLOAN: A bill (H. R. 13183) to vest ownership in all honorably discharged enlisted men and noncommissioned officers of the United States Army, Navy, and members of the Marine Corps the uniform and personal effects, not including arms, issued to them and worn by them in the United States service; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WEBB: A bill (H. R. 13184) making continuing appropriations to defray the actual expenses, within the limits prescribed, of members of the Supreme Court of the United States and of the several circuit courts of appeals of the United States, in attending the annual meetings of the judicial section of the American Bar Association; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13185) to amend paragraph 1, section 200, of article 2 of the act entitled "An act to extend protection to the civil rights of members of the Military and Naval Establishments of the United States engaged in the present war," approved March 8, 1918; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LAZARO: Resolution (H. Res. 456) to allow a session clerk to the Committee on Enrolled Bills; to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. POU: Resolution (H. Res. 457) to allow an assistant clerk to the Committee on Rules; to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. PARK: Resolution (H. Res. 458) authorizing the Postmaster of the House to continue the employment of the additional messenger authorized during the second session of the Sixty-fifth Congress; to the Committee on Accounts.

Also, resolution (H. Res. 459) to pay to Sebe Newman \$600 out of the contingent fund of the House for extra services; to the Committee on Accounts.

Also, resolution (H. Res. 460) assigning clerks to certain committees of the House; to the Committee on Accounts.

Also, resolution (H. Res. 461) authorizing clerks to certain committees of the House; to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. DYER: Resolution (H. Res. 462) authorizing the Speaker of the House to appoint a committee of five Members of the House of Representatives to investigate the delay in reporting the casualties overseas; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. RODENBERG: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 353) declaring the absence of the President from the territory of the United States an inability to discharge the duties of the office and devolving such powers upon the Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LUNDEEN: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 354) instructing the delegates to the peace conference to demand freedom for Ireland; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Pennsylvania: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 355) on the right of Ireland to self-determination; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CANDLER of Mississippi: A bill (H. R. 13186) for the relief of Mrs. Mamie Duffer, of Shannon, Miss.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DALE of New York: A bill (H. R. 13187) for the relief of Swend A. Swendson; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DYER: A bill (H. R. 13188) granting a pension to Cyrus H. Saltzman; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HERSEY: A bill (H. R. 13189) for the relief of Susie Currier; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MCKINLEY: A bill (H. R. 13190) granting an increase of pension to Edward Myres; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. POLK: A bill (H. R. 13191) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Clark; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SNOOK: A bill (H. R. 13192) granting a pension to John B. Glick; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STRONG: A bill (H. R. 13193) granting an increase of pension to John N. Hall; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER (by request): Resolutions of the Socialist Party of Kings County, N. Y., relative to amnesty for political prisoners and other matters in connection with peace arrangements; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. DALE of New York: Petition of The Bronx Board of Trade, urging the passage of House bill 13142; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. DYER: Petition favoring the passage of House bill 5407, providing for the admission of osteopaths into the Medical Corps of the Army by the following residents of St. Louis, Mo.: A. D. Hess, T. L. Hausmann, P. C. Sparks, R. R. Vaughan, Lucy T. Childress, Emma C. Puschner, F. Harvey Morse, L. W. Childress, M. Willie Fulton, Sophia E. Turner, Wm. V. John, J. C. Hart, C. D. Summy, C. H. Gore, George Harkness, F. P. Held, Martin J. Collins, F. F. Fletcher, Frank P. Hays, J. Chas. Hart, J. H. Howe, Edwin L. Merrill, Genoa S. Teas, Wade Childress, Eliza K. Payton, and Elsie Peschler; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SNYDER: Petitions from residents of the thirty-third New York district favoring admission of osteopaths to the Medical Corps of the Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. TEMPLE: Petition signed by residents of New Castle, Pa., favoring House bill 5407, the osteopathic bill; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition signed at a public missionary meeting held in New Castle, Pa., November 12, 1918, favoring an antipolygamy amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, December 3, 1918.

The Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, we seek inspiration and wisdom for the great office of Senator from Thee, the author of all truth and the guide of those who put their trust in Thee. Grant us this day so to have Thee in mind and Thy presence to guide and inspire us as that the duty done may bring the largest measure of prosperity and happiness and peace to the people whom we serve. For Christ's sake. Amen.

JOSEPH T. ROBINSON, a Senator from the State of Arkansas; EDWIN S. JOHNSON, a Senator from the State of South Dakota; and JOHN S. WILLIAMS, a Senator from the State of Mississippi, appeared in their seats to-day.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on request of Mr. LODGE and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

SENATOR FROM GEORGIA.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the credentials of Hon. W. J. HARRIS, a Senator elect from the State of Georgia, which will be inserted in the RECORD and placed on the file.

The credentials are as follows:

Executive Department, Atlanta.

STATE OF GEORGIA,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

November 27, 1918.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 5th day of November, 1918, Hon. W. J. HARRIS was duly elected by the qualified electors of the State of Georgia Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for a term of six years, beginning the 4th day of March, 1919.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed at the Capitol in Atlanta this, the 27th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1918 and of the independence of America the one hundred and forty-third.

HUGH M. DORSEY,
Governor.

By the Governor:
[SEAL.]

H. B. STRANGE,
Secretary of State.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE CAPITOL GROUNDS (H. DOC. NO. 1498).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, information relative to any building or buildings or vacant land that may be acquired under the provisions of the sundry civil acts of June 17, 1910, and March 4, 1911, or subsequent acts, for the enlargement of the Capitol Grounds, which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and ordered to be printed.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC PRINTER (S. DOC. 306).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the Public Printer for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, which was referred to the Committee on Printing and ordered to be printed.

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Public Printer, stating, pursuant to law, that the average number of employees of the Government Printing Office to receive increased compensation at the rate of \$120 is 5,131, and that one employee receives increased compensation at the rate of \$20 per annum, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by D. K. Hempstead, its enrolling clerk, announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 13153) extending the time for the construction of a bridge across the Arkansas River, at the foot of Garrison Avenue, at Fort Smith, Ark., in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

CASE OF LITHUANIA FOR INDEPENDENCE (S. DOC. 305).

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I have here a statement of the case of Lithuania for independence. It has been presented by a

committee representing the Lithuanian associations in this country. Lithuania is a country for which, I am sure, anyone who has examined the facts feels the deepest sympathy, which I hope will be given independent government and freedom in the terms of peace. I desire to present in their behalf to the Senate their case for independence, as they call it, and ask that it be printed as a public document and be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. KELLOGG. I send to the desk a petition signed by the president and vice president of the American Bar Association, asking for increased salaries for Federal circuit and district judges. I move that it be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. COLT presented a petition of the Men's Community Club of Washington Park, Providence, R. I., praying that there be no amelioration in the terms of peace imposed upon the German people, and that full and complete just punishment of a people who have applauded every new outrage perpetrated by their fiendish masters, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. LODGE presented a petition of the congregation of the First Parish Church of Cambridge, Mass., praying for the establishment of a league of nations, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. NELSON presented a memorial of the Marshall, Wells Co., of Duluth, Minn., remonstrating against the 10 per cent tax on guns and ammunition as proposed in the pending revenue bill, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented the memorial from John C. Sweet, of Minneapolis, Minn., and the memorial of L. N. Scott, of St. Paul, Minn., remonstrating against an increased tax on amusements as proposed in the pending revenue bill, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. LEWIS. I present a resolution in the nature of a petition adopted by the City Council of Chicago, Ill., on November 18, 1918, favoring the passage of the bill designating November 14 as a national holiday to be known as "Armistice Day." I move that the resolution be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The motion was agreed to.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. MYERS:

A bill (S. 5071) extending the benefits of sections 2304, 2305, and 2309, Revised Statutes of the United States, to those who rendered military or naval service during the Mexican border troubles and the war with Germany and its allies; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. STERLING:

A bill (S. 5072) to amend chapter 6, part 1, of volume 38, United States Statutes at Large, Sixty-third Congress, entitled "An act providing for mediation, conciliation, and arbitration in controversies between certain employers and their employees," approved July 15, 1913; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

By Mr. SMOOT:

A bill (S. 5073) to provide for Federal aid to good roads, to permit the several States to utilize the superior credit of the United States in raising road construction funds, to aid the States in maintenance of roads, to establish a national academy of highway and bridge engineering, and to create a national highway commission; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

By Mr. POINDEXTER:

A bill (S. 5074) to make the land and personal property of John Bonomache, Indian, liable to execution upon judgment of Superior Court of the State of Washington, County of Spokane, in the case of Louise Flettermann v. John Bonomache; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 5075) requiring first-class letter mail to be stamped with stamp indicating day and hour of its receipt; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

A bill (S. 5076) for comparative tariffs on shingles and lumber; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THOMAS:

A bill (S. 5077) to provide for the creation of Federal railroad companies, to establish a more effective supervision of railroads in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

By Mr. NORRIS:

A bill (S. 5078) granting an increase of pension to James C. Daly; to the Committee on Pensions.